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The Hongkong Telegraph

WEATHER FORECAST—
FAIR.
Barometer 30.11.

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

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December 12, 1916. Temperature 6 a.m. 55 2 p.m. 63
Humidity 59 62

December 12, 1916. Temperature 6 a.m. 57 2 p.m. 58
Humidity 83 87

7536 日八十月一十

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1916.

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TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

THE WESTERN FRONT.

More Aerial Activity.

December 11, 4.40 p.m.
A French communique says:—There is an intermittent cannonade south of the Somme.
Two German aeroplanes were brought down at Verdun and two in Champagne.
Our aeroplanes bombed cantonments at Romagne sous les Cotes, and a munition depot north of Verdun, where several fires were caused, as well as powerful explosions.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE.

Suffering from a Severe Chill.

December 11, 2.20 p.m.
An official message says the Prime Minister is suffering from a severe chill and is remaining indoors to-day under his doctor's orders.

A Message to M.P.'s.

December 11, 2.20 p.m.
The Prime Minister has written to members of the House of Commons as follows:—
"The King has entrusted me with the task of forming a Government, and I have carried out His Majesty's commands. I hoped to make a statement in the House on December 12. This is now impossible. Mr. Bonar Law will move an adjournment of the sitting until December 14. One of the predominant tasks of the Government will be the vigorous prosecution of the war to a triumphant conclusion. I am confident that the Government can rely on your support as long as they devote their energies effectually to that end."

MORE STEAMERS SUNK.

December 10, 1.15 p.m.
The following sinkings are announced:—The steamers Forth (British), Amicitia (Norwegian), Bravo (Spanish), and Nora (Danish).

Bulgarians Capture Another Town.

December 10, 1.40 p.m.
A Bulgarian communique says:—We captured the town of Kalarash and a bridgehead on the left bank of the Danube, opposite Cernavoda.
The communique also claims that the Bulgarians have repulsed attacks north-west of Monastir, near the Cerna bend, and British attacks south of Serres.

BELGIUM REFUSES GERMAN DEMANDS.

December 11, 12.15 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Havre states that a conference of the Belgian Provincial Councils refused General von Bissing's demand for an increase in the monthly levy of from forty thousand to fifty thousand francs.

ALLIED REORGANISATION.

What the Government Changes Mean.

December 11, 3.20 p.m.
According to Reuter's correspondent at Paris, a remodelling is proceeding of all the Entente Governments, with a view to greater swiftness and uniformity of war conduct.
M. Briand, conferring with politicians and distinguished industrial and commercial men, stated that he intended to dispense with all the old administrative staffs. Changes in the higher Command are expected soon. The intention is to vigorously reorganise, administratively, economically and militarily, and thus to counter the enemy's efforts.

Italy's Reforms.

December 11, 3.20 p.m.
According to Reuter's correspondent at Rome, changes with a view to greater economic and military speeding up are imminent. A War Committee is being formed, and the Ministry will be reduced.

THE GREEK CRISIS.

What the Allies Demand.

December 11, 5.50 p.m.
Reuter learns that the Allied demands on Greece will probably include complete demobilisation and restoration of the Allied control of the ports, telegraphs and railways, as well as the release of the imprisoned Venizelists.

WOOL SALES.

December 11, 4.40 p.m.
Recent wool sales to the Army, an order has been issued which is interpreted to mean that purchase or sale shall be over contracts, thus prohibiting speculation.

BANK HOLIDAYS.

December 11, 6.20 p.m.
December 23 and January 1 have been proclaimed Bank Holidays, but not General Holidays.

TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to the "Telegraph."]

IN THE BALKANS.

Mackensen Meets Resistance.

December 11, 6.20 p.m.
A German communique says:—The Russians again strongly attacked in the wooded Carpathians and on both sides of the Tretus Pass, but without success.
General von Mackensen's pursuing army is finding resistance at some points.
The communique speaks of heavy rain soaking the ground, and also of the fact that the Rumanians have destroyed the bridges.

A Rumanian Counter-Attack.

December 11, 6.25 p.m.
A Russian communique states:—The enemy pressed back the Rumanians along the high road from Ploesti to Mizion, but the Rumanians counter-attacked and restored the positions. The battle is proceeding.
An enemy attack on Kirlibaba failed.
The enemy is stubbornly resisting in the Valeputa region and in the Trotus Valley.
Deep snow and frost prevails along the whole mountain front.

Serbian Engage in Violent Fighting.

December 11, 9.55 p.m.
A Serbian communique reports violent local infantry actions, in which fairly large numbers of prisoners were taken.

BELGIUM RAIDED.

British Aeroplanes Do Good Work.

December 11, 9.05 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam, says that, according to the *Telegraph*, British aeroplanes penetrated far into Belgium and pelted with bombs important military works at Brussels and elsewhere. Railway traffic was impeded. Aeroplanes were also observed going towards Zebrugge, where they were violently attacked by anti-aircraft guns.

THE ITALIAN FRONT.

December 11, 6.30 p.m.
An Italian official message says:—Rain and snow have hindered the artillery in the Trentino.
We repulsed a surprise attack in the Careso region. The enemy at night attacked in the Adria sector, but was beaten off with material losses.

BRITISH WAR CABINET MEETS.

December 11, 9.55 p.m.
It is officially announced that the War Cabinet has met and will continue to meet every weekday.

[In the event of telegrams arriving too late for insertion on this page they will be found on an Extra.]

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

SUBMARINE AFFAIRS.

B. I. Boat Reported Sunk.

December 9, 3.15 p.m.
The British-India Co.'s s.s. Tansfield is believed to have been sunk.

The Caledonia.

December 10, 7.00 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam says Berlin is justifying the sinking of the Anchor liner Caledonia in the Mediterranean by saying that on December 10 she was rammed by a German submarine without waiting to be attacked. Before she was struck the submarine torpedoed the Caledonia, which sank. The submarine was slightly damaged.

Caledonia's Skipper a Prisoner.

December 10, 10.15 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam says that a submarine has taken prisoner Captain James Blakes, master of the Anchor liner Caledonia.

THE RUMANIAN POSITION.

A German Admission.

December 10, 7.50 p.m.
A Russian communique says:—We continued to advance in the Trotus, Saly and Chobonische Valleys. The Rumanians took the offensive along the Buzen-Ploesti Road and drove back the enemy behind the Grilivod River.
A Berlin communique mentions that the Russians captured a height south of Trotus. General Mackensen is advancing east of Wallachia.

A Use for Pro-Germans.

December 11, 2.20 a.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Jassy says prior to the loss of Bucharest, the Government appointed pro-Germans to the more responsible positions, with a view to safe-guarding the city.

TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

THE GREEK CRISIS.

Protest Against the Blockade.

December 10, 8.00 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Athens says the Government has protested against the blockade. The situation is most uncertain and diplomatic circles are not optimistic. There are rumours of ministerial changes.

Diplomatists Reticent.

December 10, 11.05 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Athens, telegraphing on December 10, says that, while the Government announces that the situation is improved, the diplomatists are reserved. It is stated that a friendly spirit prevailed at the audience granted by the King to Sir F. E. Elliott and M. Demidoff.
His Majesty denied hostile intentions, and offered to withdraw three regiments from Thessaly and to entrust French destroyers with the guarding of the Corinth Canal and the Chalcis bridges.

Cretans Curse Constantine.

December 11, 2.20 a.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Canea (capital of Crete) says that a meeting of the whole population of the city has passed a resolution in favour of dethroning King Constantine, and cursing him as a traitor to the nation.
The Greek troops present tore off their badges.

THE NEW GOVERNMENT.

List of Appointments.

December 10, 9.00 p.m.
It is officially announced that in the new Government the War Cabinet will consist of Mr. Lloyd George; Lord Curzon, Lord President and leader of the House of Lords; Mr. Henderson and Lord Milner, both of whom are without portfolios. Mr. Bonar Law, Chancellor of the Exchequer, who will lead the House of Commons, will also be a member, and is expected to attend irregularly.

Other members of the Government are as follows:—
Lord Chancellor, Sir Robert Finlay; Secretary for Home Affairs, Mr. G. Cave, K.C.; Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Mr. A. J. Balfour, K.C.; Secretary for War, Mr. H. K. Mullock, K.C.; Secretary for India, Mr. C. S. Montagu, K.C.; President of Local Government Board, Lord Rhondda; President of the Board of Trade, Sir Albert Stanley; Minister of Labour, Mr. J. Hodge; First Lord of the Admiralty, Sir Edward Carson; Minister of Munitions, Dr. Addison; Minister of the Blockade, Lord Robert Cecil; Food Controller Sir J. P. Macleay, Bart; Minister of Agriculture, Mr. E. E. Prothero; Minister of Education, Professor H. A. L. Fisher, Vice-Chancellor of Sheffield University; Commissioner of Works, Sir Alfred Mond; Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, Sir Frederick Cawley; Postmaster General, Mr. A. H. Illingworth; Minister of Pensions, Mr. George Barnes; Attorney General, Sir F. E. Smith; Solicitor General, Mr. Hewart, K. C.; Secretary for Scotland, Mr. R. Munro, K. C.; Lord Advocate for Scotland, Mr. J. Clyde, K.C.; Solicitor General for Scotland, Mr. T. B. Morrison; Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, Lord Wimborne; Chief Secretary, Mr. H. E. Duke, K. C.; Lord Chancellor of Ireland, Mr. Ignatius O'Brien.

A Cabinet of Five.

December 10, 10.15 p.m.
The Cabinet is confined to five War Councilors.

Press Approval.

December 11, 2.20 a.m.
All papers cordially welcome the new Ministry, and pay a tribute to Mr. Lloyd George's courage in casting aside traditions in order to obtain the best men to carry on the war.

"National Government."

December 11, 5.45 a.m.
"A National Government at last" is the key note of the newspapers, which are unanimous in regarding Mr. Lloyd George's Ministry as a splendid experiment, even out-Cromwellling Cromwell. It is believed that Mr. Lloyd George has secured a considerable triumph in effecting co-operation between such hostile elements as Mr. Hodge and Lord Devonport; and it is frankly admitted that the new departure has shattered the political traditions of generations.
The papers of all Parties unite in applauding the new Government, while indicating clearly that they will await its performance before giving final judgment.

A feature of the comments is the complete obliteration of criticism on the old Party lines, the new Ministers being supported in the most unexpected quarters. The Labourites seem to be very satisfied with the way in which Mr. Lloyd George has accepted their wishes. Lord Milner is regarded as a tower of strength. It is pointed out that Mr. Lloyd George, in appointing some of the principal Ministers, must have regarded powerful local industrial connections, as, for instance, Lord Rhondda, in Wales; Sir Joseph Macleay, of Glasgow; Mr. Illingworth, Yorkshire; and Sir F. Cawley, Lancashire.

It is explained that the expedient of an inner Cabinet plus a War Council has been found impracticable. It is presumed, however, that the heads of the great Departments will be summoned when the Cabinet is convoked to discuss questions outside the war. Another far-reaching innovation is the Government's determination to establish a system of Parliamentary commissions after the French model, by which members will be kept in closer touch with the Government.

A SENSIBLE AMERICAN VIEW.

December 11, 2.20 a.m.
Reuter's correspondent at New York telegraphs that, speaking at a dinner of the Pennsylvania Society, Mr. Davis, the Solicitor General, poured cold water on the peace advocates, declaring that peace proposals at the present moment were brutal, impertinent and useless. Neither the United States nor any country, was entitled to dictate the terms on which the belligerents should compose their differences.

TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

LORD CURZON AGAIN ENGAGED.

London, Received Dec. 11.
It is announced that Lord Curzon is engaged to Mrs. Duggan, the widowed daughter of Mr. Hinds, formerly American Minister in Rio de Janeiro.

DEATH OF PRINCE OYAMA.

London, Received Dec. 12.
Reuter's Tokyo correspondent announces the death of Prince Oyama, at the age of 74.
[In the event of telegrams arriving too late for insertion on this page they will be found on an Extra.]

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE AND AMERICAN LAW.

Important Decision.

Recognition of the right to practise Christian Science healing is given in a decision handed down by the Court of Appeals, in the case of Wille versus Cole of New York. Cole, who was convicted through the efforts of the New York County Medical Society, is granted a new trial.

In substance the Court of Appeals decides that while the practice of Christian Science in the healing of bodily ills would have come within the definition of practising medicine, the exception contained in the Medical License Law, that its provisions should not prevent "the practice of the religious tenets of any church," exempted Christian Science practitioners from the requirement of being admitted to practice as physicians. To the opinion, written by Judge Chase, Chief Judge Butler added a memorandum in which he said:—
"I would go further. I deny the power of the Legislature to make it a crime to treat disease by prayer."

On his second trial Cole was convicted and fined \$100 for illegal practice of medicine. Christian Scientists were everywhere interested, and the case was regarded as a test. The Appellate Division sustained the conviction, Justice Clarke saying in his opinion it was not a valid defence for Cole to say he was merely following the tenets of his religious belief. When the case was taken to the Court of Appeals, District Attorney Whitman said in his brief that the case challenged the "sovereignty of the law of the State."
Dr. John Van Doren Young, Secretary of the County Medical Society, said he hoped the case could be appealed to the United States Supreme Court.

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.

Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
New Hongkong Cinematograph—9.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
New Hongkong Cinematograph—9.15 p.m.

Thursday, December 14.
Hongkong University—Confering of degrees; 5.30 p.m.

Friday, December 15.
Theatre Royal—Opening performance of "Kismet" by A.D.G.

Tuesday, December 20.
Hongkong Winter "Ballet."

NOTICES.

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GENERAL NEWS.

Lucky or Unlucky?
Is the steamer Storstad to be counted lucky or an unlucky ship? This vessel, which two and a half years ago sank the Empress of Ireland in a disastrous collision, has again figured in an accident of a similar character, coming out of port, while the Hafslund, which she collided, was seriously injured. — Exchange.

Disbanding the Chinese Troops.
Peking, December 2.—General Wang Chih-shing has been appointed Investigation Commissioner of Szechuan. He leaves in a few days. The principal object of his mission is the disbandment of superfluous troops; and he will probably also investigate the dispute between General Lo Pei-shan and Taitan and various military factions.

Opium Campaign in Szechuan.
Chengtu, Dec. 2.—In an interview with a missionary, Tighuan Lo Pei-shin promised that speedy and drastic measures should be taken against opium sellers and growers. Many deputies are secretly inspecting the country and after their return the guilty officials will be recalled and all land, whether privately owned or owned by the temples, growing poppy plant, will be confiscated.

Marriage and the Australian Soldier.

A Commonwealth official says that numerous Australian soldiers are marrying in England their Australian fiancées, who are arriving by every steamer. Many Australian soldiers are also marrying English girls, and the wounded, in several instances, are marrying their nurses. The authorities are offering every facility for the sending of the wives of soldiers to Australia at cheap fares. There have been many hasty marriages through the girls proposing to undertake all the arrangements. The Australian soldiers are bored at the "hero-worship." Thirty-three girls proposed to one wounded trooper, who escaped on his declining that he was married, and the father of a large family.

Wanted—Less Talk.

Mr. George W. H. Gordon, writing from Chanderi, Persia, to the Times Trade Supplement, urges that British business men should "talk less and get busy." "The fault," he says, in the course of his letter, lies with the British manufacturers, who cater for the rich, whereas the Germans cater for the vast public who are far from being extravagantly rich. The Englishman tries to force you to take what he thinks best for you, but the German gives you exactly what you want. Already, he writes, German firms under changed names are busy in neutral countries manufacturing and selling their goods, and unless there is a great and speedy change in the methods employed by British business men, we shall have all the cheap articles back again on our markets all over the world, when the war is over, and they will not be of British make.

Wireless to the Rescue.

Discussing in a Dutch paper, the present stage of the question of a wireless communication between the Netherlands and Netherlands India, Professor O. L. van der Bilt explains the difficulties that were at one time placed in the way of such an installation by the attitude of Mr. Wagon, and the opposition of the officials of the Colonial Department. All these difficulties were caused by the Government holding that no measures must be taken contrary to the interests of the German Dutch Telegraph Co. in whose financial outcome the State is interested. On July 2, 1914, Mr. Pleyte, Minister for the Colonies, was at last won over in principle and a promise was obtained that an inter-departmental Commission would be appointed to study the question. A short time afterwards the war broke out, as a result of which the whole problem was again put at rest.

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GENERAL NEWS.

The Call of the East!
Mr. A. N. Seaton, who was chief officer of the *Prak-Pekki* in Jan 1889, when that steamer collided with the *Chow Poo*, has returned to the East after spending the intervening years in Klondike, South Africa and other places. And in spite of being away for so long, he still remembers the good old of Malay.—*Singapore Free Press*.

Wanted—a Parrot!
Patriotism of an emphatic order is shown in the following advertisement, which appears in the *Lat Pau*.—Winged Prophets or Angelic Birds, I will give 5 (5) dollars for a Parrot who can say clearly and loudly "Hup Tui-pai dam the Kaiser," and \$10 (10) dollars if besides these accomplishments he can say "Cheers for the Tsar." Rev. H. W. R. Livingstone, Good Will Palace, Bhuval.

Alleged Gambling in Tea.
In a written answer to Sir Walter Essex, Mr. Bunce says the information available would not warrant him in assenting to the statement that the present prices of tea on the London whole market are largely due to the gambling operations of a person or persons in the market. The Bill which he proposes to introduce shortly will provide a remedy for abuses of the kind referred to.

The Right Barrel.
Something in the nature of a sporting feat was accomplished on Szepei Krad Estate, Szepei Szepei, recently when Mr. O. H. Mack, of that estate, shot four wild-pige with the right barrel of his 8 bore gun, using buckshot. The correspondent who sent us this interesting information adds that, for the past three weeks, a herd of about 30 or 40 pigs had been infesting the estate, and that those who were taken in the rubber near the bungalow and were all about half-grown.—*Time of Malay*.

Enemy Influence Committee.
The Unionist Enemy Influence Committee met at Lennox on 3rd ult. Sir Edward Carson in the chair. Among other matters, the conditions of sale of the enemy properties in Nigeria were discussed. It was agreed to put down the following motion in the names of all the members of the committee for discussion in the House of Commons on an early day:—"That in the opinion of this House, where enemy properties and businesses in Crown Colonies are offered for sale provision should be made for securing that such properties and businesses should be sold only to natural born British subjects or companies wholly British."

How Baseball is Reported.
Force of habit still stands as one of the controlling elements in the eternal drive of destiny. It gathers power as it moves along the narrow, winding highway of fate. Boston formed the world's series habit thirteen years ago, and to-day she is surging along to her fifth post season triumph with the bulk of Brooklyn's barrier blown from the right of way. The road now has been opened up where nothing but the entrance of our college chum, Henry J. Mirado, can halt the winning red horse race to 60 per cent. of the net receipts. For fourteen innings to-day Sherrill Smith, the Georgia shrapnel, pitched his arm off and his heart out in a heroic effort to hold his hard-pressed mates in the fight.—*New York Tribune*.

If you have lost your appetite, the big variety of dainty dishes at the ALEXANDER CAFE is sure to tempt you.

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ROSENSTOCK'S 1917 DIRECTORY

Commercial Gazetteer of China and Manila

will contain a complete Directory of Firms and Personnel, the principal Chinese Firms, Government and Municipal Officials, Consulates, Public and Private Schools, Missions and Members, Clubs and other Associations and an alphabetical list of Foreign Residents in Amoy, Amoy, Canton, Changchun, Changsha, Chetoo, Ching-kiang, Chinwangtao, Chungking, Dairen, Hangchow, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Ichang, Kiating, Lungkow, Macao, Manila, Mouk-der, Nanking, Newchwang, Ningpo, Peking, Port Arthur, Shanghai, Shao, Soochow, Tientsin, Tientsin, Tientsin, Tientsin, Yokohama, Wai-hai, Wenchow, Wuhu.

together with a Trade Directory of the Principal Centres, a Commercial Gazetteer of China and an Abridged History and General Trade Report of China and a Description and Trade Report of each City. Information of all Firms, Clubs, Associations, etc. published gratis.

Blank Forms on Application to BREWER & CO., Sole Agents, Hongkong Hotel Building.

SHORTHAND CLASS.

EVENING CLASSES for Young ladies in Pitman's Shorthand are now in progress at St. Mary's Convent, Kowloon. A CLASS FOR BEGINNERS will commence on the 9th January, 1917.

PRIZE SCHEME examinations will be held in June, for elementary, Theory and Speed Certificates, under the guidance of the Phonetic Institute, Bath, Somerset, England. FOR FURTHER PARTICULARS, apply to the MOTHER SUPERIOR.

JUST RECEIVED.

A Large and new consignment of Oriental Satins, Georgette-Crepe, Persian plain and flowered Crepe, and Indian Carpets and Rugs. An inspection is earnestly solicited.

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TO BE LET at the Peak, furnished, 3 Stewart Terrace, Apply—H. E. Follock, Prince's Buildings.

TO LET—Furnished Rooms, with or without Board: Bath room to each Room. Electricity throughout. Apply Palace Hotel, Kowloon.

TO BE LET—European House No. 19, and Ground Floor of No. 20, Kennedy Road, with bath rooms, detached kitchen and servant quarters, also electric lights &c., complete. Apply Phone No. 906, or 551, or on premises.

TO BE LET—Four-roomed houses in Gordon Terrace and Salisbury Avenue, Kowloon.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—Kowloon Marine Lot 48, with wharf, area 58,000 sq. ft., suitable for coal storage or erection of godowns.

Apply to—HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD., Alexandra Buildings.

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Apply to—THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.

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TO LET—First Class shop in Chater Road next Moutrie, Lane at rear. Apply—Clark & Co.

TO LET—From 1st May, 1916, Offices, 2nd Floor, St. George's Building. Apply to—SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.

TO BE LET—At the Peak, a SMALL FLAT of Two Rooms, suitable for two Bachelors. Apply Box 1248 c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

TO LET—From 1st November next, flats in "Two Mess," No. 8 the Peak. Apply Property Office, JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.

WANTED.

WANTED.—EUROPEAN ASSISTANT for local Shipping Office, previous experience essential.—Apply Box No. 1245, "Hongkong Telegraph."

WANTED two MARINE ENGINEERS with shop experience to act as workshop foremen, also a Foreman Marine Boilermaker and a Foreman Ship Plater to take up duties in Shanghai—dress all communications to Z.Y.X. The "Telegraph."

WANTED.—Typewriting; Manuscript of every kind accurately and neatly typed at short notice by Englishman. Terms 30 cents per folio. Commercial correspondence in English for Chinese business gentlemen a speciality. Write "Despatch," "Hongkong Telegraph."

NOTICES.

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND POLICE OFFICE
OF THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC WORKS.
MANILA, P. I.

NOTICE OF SALE OF MOTOR TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT.
SEALED bids plainly marked "Bids for purchase of P. I. Motor Transportation Equipment," will be received at the Office of the undersigned and at the Office of the American Consul General at Hongkong, Shanghai and Singapore, until December 30, 1916, for the purchase, subject to prior sale, of the following units of motor transportation equipment owned by the Government of the Philippine Islands, to wit:—

No.	Articles (Yorkshire Patent)	Manufacturer's rated capacity.	Unit Cost Price delivered at Manila in 1913.	Total Cost Price delivered at Manila.	Location (Where may be inspected)
6	Steam Wagons	3 ton	P7,773.87	P46,643.22	Manila, P. I.
8	Trailer	2 ton	1,135.96	3,407.88	Manila, P. I.
1	Steam Wagon	3 ton	7,773.87	7,773.87	Manila, P. I.
1	Trailer	2 ton	1,135.96	1,135.26	Manila, P. I.
1	Steam	3 ton	7,773.87	7,773.87	Baguio, P. I.

The above motor transportation equipment was manufactured by the Yorkshire Patent Steam Wagon Co. (The Yorkshire Commercial Motor Co.), Leeds, England, under what is known as the "Yorkshire Patent," and was purchased new from the manufacturer by the Government of the Philippine Islands in 1913.

All of the equipment is in good serviceable condition and the six steam wagons and three trailer wagons in Manila have had but little use for the past 18 months and have recently been repaired and overhauled in the Government Machine shops and are in first class condition.

The equipment is not constructed so as to conform to the requirements of the motor vehicle Law of the Philippine Islands and a condition of the sale will be that said equipment will not be used upon the public highways of the Philippine Islands.

Bids will be received for the purchase of all or any part of the above described equipment. The terms of the sale will be cash upon delivery at Manila. All bids must be accompanied by a draft or certified check payable to the Treasurer of the Philippine Islands, for 10% of the amount of any bid as a guarantee that delivery of said equipment will be received at Manila, and payment made therefor, within sixty days after notice is received of the acceptance of any bid.

To facilitate the dispatch of notice of acceptance or rejection of any bid, all bidders residing outside of the Philippine Islands should give the name and address of a representative in the Philippine Islands to whom notice may be given.

All certified checks or drafts of unsuccessful bidders will be returned with notice of the rejection of their bid.

The right is reserved to sell privately at any time, all or any part of the above equipment, or to reject any or all bids received, or to accept such bid or bids in the opinion of the undersigned, are most advantageous to the Government of the Philippine Islands.

Proposal forms may be had upon request to the Office above named.

E. J. WESTERHOUSE
Director of Public Works,
Manila, P. I.

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VIRGINIA CIGARETTES
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Case No. 1-222.

- 3 Bots. St. Estephe Claret.
- 2 Bots. Sherry, Light Dry.
- 2 Bots. Port, Superior Light Invalid.
- 2 Bots. Gin.
- 1 Bot. Superior Old Liqueur Cognac.
- 1 Bot. Very Old Liqueur Scotch Whisky "E" Quality.
- 1 Bot. Dewar's Scotch Whisky.

Case No. 2-228.

- 1 Bot. St. Marceaux Champagne.
- 1 Bot. Burgundy "Beaune."
- 3 Bots. Claret, St. Estephe.
- 1 Bot. Sherry, Superior Pale Dry "D" Quality.
- 1 Bot. Port, Superior Light Invalid.
- 1 Bot. Superior Old Liqueur Cognac.
- 1 Bot. Very Old Liqueur Scotch Whisky.
- 1 Bot. Gin.
- 1/2 Bot. Creme de Menthe.

Case No. 3-32.

- 2 Bots. St. Marceaux Champagne.
- 1 Bot. Sherry, Superior Pale Dry "D" Quality.
- 2 Bots. Port, Superior Light Invalid.
- 1 Bot. Very Old Liqueur Scotch Whisky "E" Quality.
- 1 Bot. Dewar's Scotch Whisky.
- 3 Bots. Claret, St. Estephe.
- 1/2 Bot. Creme de Menthe.

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All communications intended for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

Business correspondence should be sent to the Manager.

The rates of Subscription to the "Hongkong Telegraph" will be as follows:—Daily issue—\$36 per annum. Weekly issue—\$13 per annum.

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The daily issue is delivered free when the addressee is accessible to messenger. Peak subscribers can have their copies delivered at their residences without any extra charge. On copies sent by post an additional \$1.80 per quarter is charged for postage.

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Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

(Payable in Advance.)

The "Hongkong Telegraph" is now on sale at, and will be delivered to subscribers by, the Dairy Farm Company, Ltd., Sharncliffe, Canton, who have been appointed our agents there.

By Order, "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1916.

GREECE AND THE ENTENTE.

Each succeeding day finds Greece sinking a little more deeply into the mire, and the more she sinks the more the charming disposition of her Sovereign and his supporters unfolds itself. During the past week the follies and excesses and villainies perpetrated by the Royalist party are sufficient to show that no real difference in feeling exists between its members and the Germans: that, given opportunity, at least one section of the Greeks would repeat against its enemies the horrors and bestialities which are going to make the name of Germany stink for all time. Fortunately the Allies have the whip hand, and we fervently trust that, even at the eleventh hour, they will resolve to handle these repulsive traitors as they deserve.

The position has become intolerable; open war would have been less trying to the nerves of the Entente. At present in Greece we hardly know who are our friends and who our enemies; and for that, the mildness of method hitherto observed towards King Constantine and his people is mainly to blame. Our diplomatists have known all along that Constantine is a shuffler, and that he could not run straight however much he might try. They know, too, that his wife, a daughter of the unclean House of Hohenzollern, pleads her noble brother's cause with her husband and his people. Then why have the politicians allowed opportunity to go by without taking some action that even King Constantine could not dodge? Why have the Allies not taken prisoner the King and Queen of Greece and held them as hostages? Of course it would have been an irregularity, but not essentially more so than our occupation of Salonica. And so far from such an act's lowering us in the eyes of the neutrals, they would one and all feel that we had done a very smart stroke of business. Having taken possession of these two notabilities, the Allies would have been in a thousand times better position for dealing with Germany, over such little matters as the bombing of unfortified places and the deporting of French and Belgian women. Had it been given out that King Constantine would be publicly flogged and his German queen handed over to the tender mercies of the mob if those things were not stopped, we have an idea that the situation might have improved a little. At any rate the Kaiser would have passed to think.

As it is, the Entente powers are kept on thorns, wondering what new treachery the Greek Royalists may be meditating. True, it happens that, for the moment, Greece is the easiest country in the world to which to lay siege; for where it is not surrounded by water it borders on countries hostile to it—save, of course, in the case of Bulgaria, which certainly has little opportunity of helping this potential ally. But the difficulty does not end there. British Possessions all have a Greek population of sorts, while, in the case of Egypt, the bulk of the foreign community may be said to be Greek. Who among all those people are our friends and who are our enemies? Who are to be interned, and who allowed to go free as Venizelist sympathisers? It seems to us that the entire position may be summed up in the plain statement that, having started to be "irregular" in our attitude towards Greece, it is a million pities that we did not long ago decide to be a little more irregular still. Even now, is it too late to put the King and Queen and all their friends under arrest?

Lloyd George, Iconoclast.

The new Prime Minister has already got busy with a sledge-hammer among our cherished idols, and Britain will yet have cause to be thankful for some of the smashing for which he is making himself responsible. Even newspaper men could hardly have the temerity to prophesy, just yet, as to the results likely to be achieved by the new Cabinet; most people would doubtless prefer the safe and easy course of observing that it cannot make a bigger muddle of things than its predecessor. Probably few would care to see such a Cabinet become a permanent institution, for it by no means follows that a body of men who can pilot us through a war could equally help us over the thousands of shoals and rocks that lie in the path of a nation at peace. But, whether we like it or not, Mr. Lloyd George has at least done enough to make it a moral certainty that the worst of the old features of British political life will not re-appear. The worthy Horatio Bottomley has, for years past, been preaching the desirability of a Business Government. He has got his wish now; and, by the way, we note with some regret that his own name does not figure in the list. We could never quite love Mr. Bottomley, but we are fair to own that he has done more than his share towards making people see the truth in connection with the war; he has been a terror to some of the old women whom Britain has allowed to control her affairs, and we wish that he had been chosen as a member of the new Ministry.

Chinese Students.

Our issue of yesterday gave a further list of young Chinese who have come successfully through their legal examinations at Home. It is gratifying that an ever-increasing number of Chinese should be going to study in England, for every returned student has it in him to be the best kind of missionary to his people, if he chooses to make full use of his knowledge and opportunities. His three, four or five years in England should suffice to show him the Britisher at his worst and at his best, and to give him a tolerably thorough insight into western methods of sanitation, law, education, industrialism, government etc., which he should be able to put into practice on his return to China. At present, however, one does not get rid of the feeling "What are they among so many?" If China means to westernise herself through and through, it must be by sending not dozens but thousands of her young men to Europe. She must take a fair number of leaves out of Japan's book (not, of course, too many) and flood the country with returned students who will teach patriotism in its highest sense. Japan to-day has a strong army and navy and a fine educational system, simply and solely because she threw prejudice to the winds and accepted the undeniable truth that foreigners had more to teach her than she them. A Very Dangerous Practice.

Another instance of the popular Chinese belief that human life counts for little was provided in the police court this morning, when a quarrelsome man was summoned for blasting to the danger of the public. It appears that this gentleman carried on his operations so successfully that two boulders were launched down the hillside at Quarry Bay, rolled on to the tram-lines, and eventually tumbled into the sea. Mr. J. B. Wood fined the man a hundred dollars, and observed that "it was a very serious matter to blast rocks so that they fell across the public road." Well, we rather think it is; and we are further of the opinion that it is likewise a serious matter that the culprit should have escaped so lightly. Evidence showed that, only a couple of minutes later, the road was bound to be crowded with men who had just come away from their work. Not only so, but a tram filled with passengers might quite easily have been struck. If the Chinese are to be taught that they cannot play with human life in a British Colony, it will not be by giving them the option of a fine for what barely escaped being manslaughter.

DAY BY DAY.

I HAD RATHER HAVE A FOOL TO MAKE ME MERRY, THAN EXPERIENCE TO MAKE ME SAD.—Shakespeare.

The Mails.
Siberian Mail.—Arrived per a.s. Cyclops to-day.
American, Canadian and Siberian Mails.—Close per a.s. Siberia Mars at 11 a.m. to-morrow.

The Dollar.
The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 2s. 4 3/4d.

To-morrow's Anniversary.
To-morrow is the 48th anniversary of the occupation of Blois and Evreux by the Prussians.

Fell Overboard.
A Chinese cook was coming off the s.s. Waishing yesterday when he missed his footing and fell into the harbour and was drowned. He had about \$400 in silver in his pocket at the time.

Prepared Opium.
A man was found carrying a quantity of prepared opium in the street yesterday, and, as a consequence, he was charged before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court this morning. He was fined \$100, or, in default, two months' hard labour.

Stolen Window Screen.
Before Mr. C. D. Melbourne, at the Police Court this morning, a Chinese was charged with stealing a brass gauze wire window screen, the property of Messrs. Moxon and Taylor, share brokers. It was stated that early this morning the defendant cut the screen out, this being the third screen missed this year. The defendant was also found to have returned from banishment, and for the theft he was sentenced to one month's hard labour and for returning from banishment to 12 months' hard labour and four hours' stocks, the sentences to run concurrently.

Cello-Thief Gets Cells.
A Chinese employee of the Telephone Company was charged before Mr. C. D. Melbourne with stealing five porcelain cells from the Company. It appeared that the man, who has been employed by the Company for several years, took some cells to replace old ones at Taikeo Dock, and did not bring any cells back, as he should have done. He was arrested some time after with the cells in his possession. Defendant's excuse was that he had left them at Taikeo for a week because they were spare, and he was taking them back when arrested. Mr. Duncan Tollen, of the Company, said the man had no right to leave them at the Dock and should have returned them to the store the same day. Defendant was sentenced to 14 days' hard labour.

Police Reserve Orders.
Orders issued to-day by Mr. F. O. Jenkin, D.S.P. (Reserve) state:—
Commendation.
Inspectors Un Hui Fan and Wong Kwong Tin are commended by the Captain Supt. of Police for intelligence displayed in a recent forged Kwangai Bank-note case.
Mounted Police.
Recruit Troopers 583 Macdonald and 751 Gardiner are passed for Patrol duty.
P. O. 103 Samy is transferred to this unit from No. 2 Platoon.
Next Week's Police School.
Monday, Dec. 18.—Class I (Chief Inspector Kerr).
Tuesday, Dec. 19.—Class II (Inspector Gordon).
Thursday, Dec. 21.—Class III (Inspector Gerrard).
Friday, Dec. 22.—Class IV (Inspector P. O'Sullivan).
Athletic Sports, Jan. 1, 1917.
Entries which close on Thursday, December 21, should be addressed to Inspector O. Alves, c/o Orderly Room Sergeant. All ranks are expected should keep this date open, and give their support to the meeting. The prizes are exhibited at Headquarters Club.
Appointment.
Trooper 630 Arnold has undertaken the duties of D.S.P.'s Secretary during the absence on leave of P. O. Hasbail.

HONGKONG UNIVERSITY.

Dinner at St. John's Hall.

The first annual dinner for past and present undergraduates and their friends was held at St. John's Hall, the University, last night.

The Acting Warden (Rev. E. Martin, M.A.) was in the chair, and the guest of the evening was the Colonial Secretary (Hon. Mr. Oland Severn), supported by the Bishop of Victoria, Hon. Mr. Wei Yuk, C.M.G., Mr. J. R. Wood, Mr. S.W. To, Dr. F.Y. Jams, Ph.B., Professors Smith, Hinton, Matthewsman and Earle (representing the three Faculties of Medicine, Engineering and Arts), and the Warden of other Hostels. About fifty were present.

The Hon. Mr. Severn, proposed the toast of "St. John's Hall," and mentioned that it was the first hostel of the University to be opened in 1912. He looked upon its position as similar to that held by Keble College at Oxford, or his own College, Selwyn, at Cambridge, only that St. John's Hall was not the junior, but the senior Hall of the University. He mentioned further the success of students in the field of study, no less than twelve out of the twenty-six new graduates being members of St. John's Hall. As the University has five halls, this was more than twice as many graduates as St. John's Hall might expect. Similarly in the field of sport, St. John's Hall held the cup for tennis doubles, and was well represented in the various athletic clubs. Mr. Severn specially named the two University champions, Messrs. Wong Po Kie and Wei Wing Lok, the latter of whom has already won two tennis championships in America since leaving St. John's last term.

The Rev. W. H. Hewitt, B.D., replied to the toast as the first Warden of St. John's Hall. Speaking of the conferring of degrees on Thursday next, he reminded the students that the office of Chancellor, held in Hongkong by H.E. Sir Henry May, was originally held in Western Universities by a Bishop whose duty it was to see that the Professors taught nothing but pure truth. The old custom had changed, and the speaker thought it was a good change, leaving Professors and students a greater liberty to seek truth along all the paths of knowledge, wherever the truth might lead them. But the connection between religion and the pursuit of knowledge remains, and he believed it essential to put high ideals before students. St. John's Hall filled that place in the University.
A smoking concert concluded the evening.—Communicated.

THE RIFLE LEAGUE.

Volunteer Reserves v. Royal Engineers.

This match was fired off at King's Park on Sunday, the Reserve comfortably winning by 83 points. All the Reserves and two of the Engineers used aperture sights. Scores:—

	200	500	600	
yds. yds. yds.				
A. Jenkins	31	33	33	97
K. McEneaney	31	33	33	97
E. Carmichael	32	33	28	93
D. Tolan	29	31	28	88
A. Leach	29	30	24	83
G.H.M. Bannerman	28	27	27	82
B. W. Grey	24	28	29	81
E. W. Dawson	27	27	23	77

*Less deduction of 4 per cent. for aperture sights ... 21

Total ... 877

R. E.'s.

	200	500	600	
yds. yds. yds.				
Q.M.B. Black	20	27	20	67
Sgt. Coxon	25	20	28	84
Q.M.B. Williams	20	25	27	72
L. O. Allen	25	27	24	76
Cpl. Grimes	24	26	21	71
Lieut. Wahl	18	20	21	59
Cpl. Bannickill	18	23	23	64
Sgt. O'Leary	20	19	23	62

Total ... 594

LEATHER EXPORT.

A Point for Shipping Companies.

A leather merchant was before Mr. O. D. Melbourne, at the Police Court this morning, on two charges of giving false information when securing a permit to export leather from the Colony.

Defendant was represented by Mr. J. H. Gardiner, who pleaded guilty. In explaining how the matter arose, Mr. Gardiner said that it was the custom for merchants to export leather in rolls and that it was not properly weighed but only guessed at. He knew that in one case the discrepancy was as much as 30 piculs, but in the other it was only three-and-a-half piculs. There was no object in under-stating the amount, for a permit would have been granted if the amount had been larger. There was every possible means of checking the weight, for a return was made by the Consul at Shanghai, where the leather was taken, and so they were bound to be found out. He asked for a lenient penalty.

Mr. J. Lloyd, Superintendent of Imports and Exports, said that the object in always under-weighing the amount was because the shippers took the weight of the stuff as shown on the permit, and therefore the merchants got shipped a larger quantity than they were paying freight for.

His Worship pointed out that that was a matter for the shipping companies to see to.

Mr. Gardiner did not think that was the reason, but thought that as leather was sold in rolls it was not properly weighed, and only an approximate weight was given for the purpose of getting a permit.

Mr. Lloyd said it was very important that they should know how much leather was going out of the Colony and where it was going to. In this case there was 25 per cent. more shipped than was shown on the permit. Several firms had been warned before about the matter.

His Worship imposed a fine of \$25 on each charge.

WEDDING.

Mr. W. Brown—Miss M. McMaster.

An interesting wedding was solemnised at St. John's Cathedral this morning, the contracting parties being Mr. Wilson Brown, assistant at the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock, son of Mr. Wilson Brown, Clydebank, Scotland, and Miss Mary McMaster, eldest daughter of the late Mr. Samuel McMaster, Saltersdown, County Kerry, Ireland. The bride was charmingly attired in a dress of ivory satin, with corsage of shadow lace, the embroidered roses and draperies being carried out in Georgette style. Her train was of satin, trimmed with Georgette true lover's knots and orange blossom, and she wore a silk net veil, and a wreath of orange blossom. She was given away by Mr. William Taylor, and was attended by Miss Mary McQuibbin as bridesmaid. The latter looked exceedingly pretty in a dress of pale blue satin and tulle, with pearl trimmings. The duties of "best man" were carried out by Mr. Samuel Gray, and the Rev. V. H. Copley Moyle officiated.

The bridegroom presented the bride with a gold and jadestone necklace and a gold bangle, whilst the bride's gift to the bridegroom took the form of a handsome pair of gold links.

After the ceremony, a reception was held at Hongkong Hotel, the happy couple afterwards leaving for Macao, Canton and the West River where the honeymoon will be spent. The bride's travelling dress was of brown silk, with gold leaves and roses.

Mr. and Mrs. Brown were the recipients of numerous presents which included a silver tea service, silver and spirit lamps from the European members of the Kowloon Dock staff, and a half set of cutlery from the Centre Section Machine Gun Company, R.K.V.O. of which Mr. Brown is a very popular member. The bride gave a present of a gold bangle to the groom.

FOOTBALL GOSSIP.

Notes on Saturday's Matches.

Of the games played on Saturday, that between the R.G.A. and R.E. was easily the best, and those who were present witnessed football of good quality. That a good game was expected was evident from the large crowd of spectators who lined the "ropes" (p), and their expectations were fully justified. The play from the start found the aspers on top, but their efforts in front of goal were nullified by the gunners' backs, who were always on the alert and certainly saved their side from a severe defeat. Just before half time Scott and Telford came into collision, with the result that the latter had to be transferred to the outside right position in the forward line. This naturally affected the strength of their attack, but half time found both goals intact. The second half was a repetition of the first, except that the sappers were even more aggressive and shots were rained on the gunners' goal, only to go just outside the posts or just over the bar. The fact that the sapper custodian took one goal kick as his share of the game in the second half speaks for itself. Full time found the gunners still on the defensive but yet again these old rivals shared points. By this draw, O.O., the gunners, in the United Services League, still maintain their unbeaten record and their goal is a virginity. On the other hand, the sappers have yet to record their first victory in this competition, which makes their hopes of retaining the championship rather remote.

Another team which has yet to record a victory, or even a goal in the U.S. League, is the Luckless Navy. Fate has dealt them some hard knocks this season, but none harder than that on Saturday, when they were defeated by the Club by one goal to nil. The game excited but little interest judging by the number of spectators, the Club being regarded as sure winners, but on their play they would certainly have forfeited two points to any other team in the senior division. Both their wins in this competition have been of the lucky order, but luck is ever a fickle mistress and the Club would do well to beware of her frown.

In Division II of the Hongkong League, 87 Coy. R.G.A. were opposed to Kowloon, the latter gathering two very useful points at the expense of the gunners from Stonecutter. Both teams occupy lowly positions in the league, Kowloon having lost the two points gained in the match against the Police Reserve by the withdrawal of that club, and 87 Coy. having gleamed but two points by means of draws. The side from the peninsula scored in the first half from a penalty, and Olmo was responsible for their other goal in the second half. This win will probably act as a stimulus, and a rise in the league table may be expected. They are also to be congratulated on their sporting action in changing colours with Lusitania owing to the similarity between the colours adopted by 88 Coy., red and blue—and Lusitania—red and green—these two teams meeting in the same competition. Virtue is its own reward. Perhaps Kowloon would like to borrow the same colours for their match on December 20, with 83 Coy., the colours of both teams being blue and white stripes.

The change of colours did not, however, appear to be so fortunate for Lusitania, who succumbed to 88 Coy. R.G.A., 3-2. The gunners predominated during the whole of the game and at half time were leading 2-0. In the second half Lusitania got away on two occasions only, but missed each time. The gunners' goals were unassailable for the same goal, which should have been saved quite easily. The second goal raised the drooping spirits of the Lusitania supporters, but the gunners kept them well in hand and scored the winning goal shortly before the half.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

JUST RECEIVED

A
CONSIGNMENT

of

LARGE RIPE LUSCIOUS

ORANGES.

WASTE OF WATER.

A Hint to Household.

Sir John Wolf Barry writes in the Times—

Economy in every way is an urgent necessity, but little is said or thought of a much more careful use of water for domestic purposes. There is great unnecessary expenditure of water in almost every house, and it occurs in various ways; taps are thoughtlessly allowed to run, too much is used in baths, in watering gardens, and in other ways. In fact, most people seem to imagine that water runs into their houses as if by gravitation from a perennial spring, and they have no idea of the cost of the service in money and fuel.

In London almost every drop of water used in our households has to be pumped to a considerable height from reservoirs or filtering beds level with the Thames, or from deep wells, and has thence to be delivered at great cost to such an elevation as will command the uppermost cisterns in the houses of the various districts, some of which, especially in the suburbs, are on high ground. The quantity supplied for all purposes by the Metropolitan Water Board, excluding some comparatively immaterial supplies to adjoining public authorities, varies from 33.37 gallons per head in April for the total population of 6½ millions to 39.66 gallons per head in June, with an average for the year of 35.78 gallons per head. In this way nearly 90,000 millions of gallons are annually pumped through 1,129,000 services, or nearly 242 million gallons per diem. This is a more than ample supply in ordinary conditions, but at the present time I venture to say that it is extravagant. It involves an expenditure in coal and oil fuel approximately equal to 190,000 tons of coal annually, to say nothing of wear and tear of machinery, wages, and other items. At present there is nothing to induce householders to economise in water. A certain quantity of water for trade purposes is charged by meter, but it is not large enough to affect the general consumer who pays a water rate based on fixed percentage of the annual value of his premises.

Economy in Baths.
The quantity of water now used could be immediately and largely reduced, without sacrifice of health or any important loss of comfort, by simply lessening the amount of water used in all fixed baths, the number of which has greatly increased of late years in the houses of the rich and still more rapidly in those of smaller means. Statistics are unfortunately very imperfect, but the number of services which have one or more baths on them is about 315,000, or about 28 per cent. of the total number of services. But whereas many services may have only one bath, others such as those of hotels, hostels, lodging-houses, clubs, hospitals and infirmaries, buildings laid out in fine public bath establishments, and many private houses have considerably more than one bath per service. They are all, however, grouped under the heading of "services with baths," and the figure of 315,000 must be very largely increased in order to arrive at any estimate of

the total number of baths supplied by the Metropolitan Water Board. In the absence of precise data it would not be excessive to assume a total of from 500,000 to 800,000 baths, or about one in every two services.

An ordinary household fixed bath, which in London is allowed to contain 80 gallons as a maximum, will require if filled to a depth of 12 inches, from 30 gallons to 50 gallons. This depth of about 12 inches might easily be reduced by one-half without any real inconvenience; and there are enough baths in daily use to affect considerably the present total quantity of water used for domestic purposes. I estimate that in my household the water used daily for baths amounts to about 70 per cent. of the average supply per head of the total population in the house. Such figures may not apply by any means to all the baths of London, but they are approximately correct for my own house and, I think, in many others. Equally I of pumping the supply varies necessarily directly with the amount of water used.

Some few years ago, in a country house, we were seriously threatened with a water famine by the partial giving out of springs, and I painted a small mark on our baths to show the depth of water which was not to be exceeded. I think it was 5 inches. The result was that we got through a very dry season without difficulty. The same thing can readily be done now on other grounds if every householder would similarly mark his bath.

Let us now consider a portion of what is involved by pumping an average of 36 gallons per head in London for the supply of the 6½ millions of inhabitants under the Metropolitan Water Board. From the Board's report for 1915-16 we learn that the total annual consumption of fuel approached the equivalent nearly 190,000 tons of coal, costing perhaps about 30s. per ton. If some proportion of this fuel, together with attendant expenses, including those of filtration could be saved, it would with present prices of coal and labour be no small economy in money to the Metropolitan Water Board, and also to the ratepayers, as the receipts of the Water Board do not balance its expenditure by a large annual sum, and the ratepayers of London are responsible for any deficit.

It is, however, not merely a question of money but of saving in the present demands on our collieries when the supply of coal is less than the demands and when its price presses on every one, and especially on the poor. In view of the coming autumn and winter not a ton of coal should be wasted.

Moreover, as the bulk of all water supplied has to be pumped again (some more than once) as sewage by the London County Council before it reaches the outfalls this also cannot but be a further expense in money and fuel.

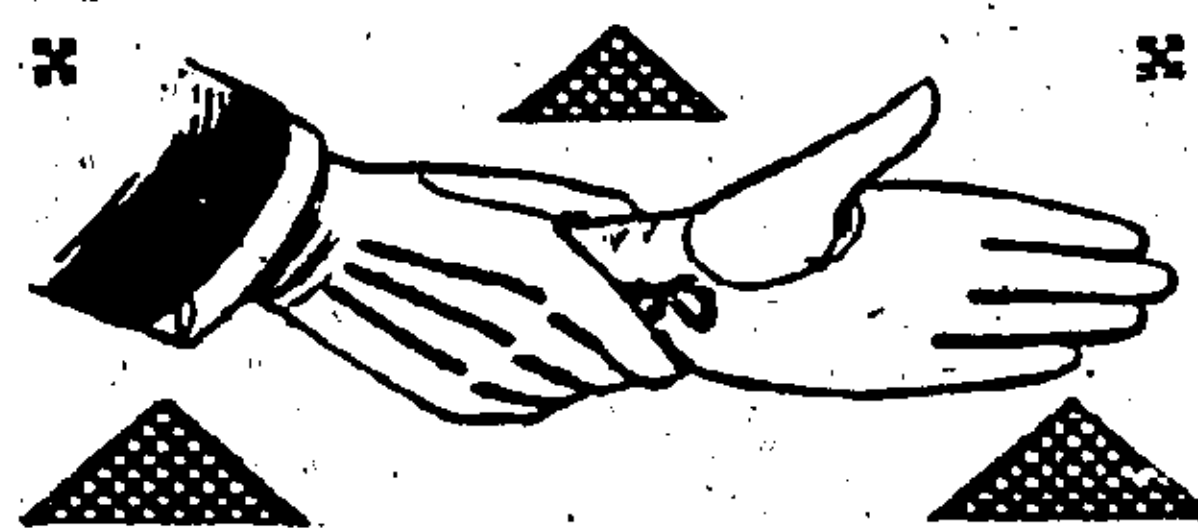
The supply of water per head of population in London is large compared with some other important and well-supplied cities and districts. Apart from baths, the total supply could undoubtedly be reduced by more systematic dealing with general waste, as has been successfully effected elsewhere.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

PRUDENCE AND ECONOMY

PROMPT YOU TO LOOK FOR GIFTS THAT WILL
BE BOTH PLEASING AND SERVICEABLE

HERE ARE SOME SUGGESTIONS.



MEN'S GLOVES.

Grey Suede Gloves, One Button Length.

Price \$2.50 Pair.

Chamois Leather Gloves with One Pearl Button.

Price \$3.25 Pair.



MEN'S UMBRELLAS.

A NEW STOCK OF STANDARD
QUALITY UMBRELLAS;
STRONG FRAMES,
SMART STICKS.Prices \$2.50, \$3.00, \$3.50, \$4.50,
\$5.50, \$6.50, \$8.50, Each.

COAT SWEATERS.

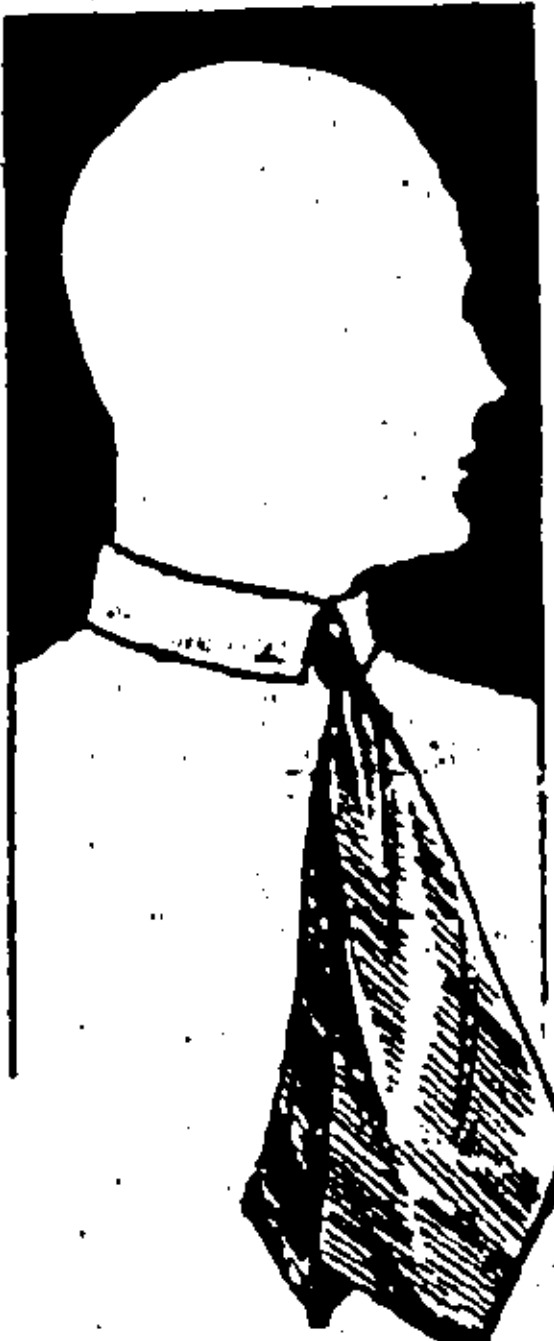
THE JASON WHITE RIBBED
ALL WOOL SWEATER WITH
PEARL BUTTONS
AND POCKETS.Small Medium Large Extra Large.
\$8.00 \$8.25 \$8.50 \$9.00.

MEN'S TIES.

THE "EMPIRE."

A WELL-CUT SILK TIE,
MADE IN ONE PIECE AND
LINED WITH
UNCREASABLE LINING.
FANCY SILKS, SPOT, AND
SELF COLOURS.

Price 95 cts. each.



MEN'S TIES.

SUPERIOR VALUE IN OPEN
END TIES, FULL LENGTH,
PLAIN COLOURS, AND AN
EXTENSIVE SELECTION
OF FANCY SILKS IN THE
NEWEST IDEAS.

PRICE \$1.50 EACH.

Best Quality Ties

IN A CHOICE VARIETY
OF LATEST DESIGNS.

PRICE \$2.25 EACH.

WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & Co., LTD. 20, DES VŒUX ROAD, HONGKONG.

LANGKAT OUTPUT.

Messrs. Benjamin and Potts
advise us that the Langkat output
is as follows:—

Dec.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	98	98	90	95	90	116	97	103	109	95	108

Total to 11th inst. 1,094

Daily average 99.45

TO-DAY'S
ADVERTISEMENTS.HONGKONG POLICE
RESERVE
WINTER "BISLEY"Naval, Military and Police
Team and Championship Shoot
17 Teams. 68 Competitors.

Stonemasons' Range

Boxing Day, December 26th. at
10 a.m.Launches will leave Blake Pier
at 9 a.m., 9.15 a.m., 9.30 a.m.,
9.45 a.m., 12 noon and 2 p.m.Messrs. The Alexandra Cafe
will supply Tiffin on the Range if
ordered on or before December
20th.ROYAL HONGKONG
GOLF CLUB.

BOGEY COMPETITION.

A Cup has kindly been
presented for a Bogey Competition
at Fanling on December 23rd,
24th and 25th. Entrance Fee
\$2.00 each round. Players may
take out as many cards as they
like during the three days.
Proceeds to be given to War
Charities.MIXED FOURSOME
COMPETITION.Two Cups have kindly been
presented for a Mixed Foursome
Competition on Boxing Day,
18 holes Medal Play under
Handicaps. Entrance Fee \$5.00
per couple. Proceeds to be given
to War Charities. Players select
their own opponents. Entries
close at Fanling, December 24th,
10 a.m.LATEST SHIPPING
NEWS.

MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS.

The T. K. K. as TENYO MARU
which sailed from San Francisco on the
11th November is expected to arrive at
this port via Honolulu, Japan Ports and
Manila on Wednesday, the 13th instant at
about 7 a.m.

SAKURA BEER



SOLE AGENTS:

SUZUKI & CO.

TEL. 468

ALEXANDRA BUILDING.

DENT'S GLOVES

MADE IN ENGLAND

WHITE KID

\$2.00 Per Pair.

CHAMOIS LEATHER

\$2.50 Per Pair.

TAN CAPE

\$4.00 Per Pair.

GREY BUCK

\$4.00 Per Pair.

Owing to the late
arrival of these
Gloves, we are offering
them at exceptionally
low prices to clear.

MACKINTOSH

A CO. LTD.

Men's Wear Specialists,

16, DES VŒUX ROAD.

TELEPHONE NO. 28.

Wm. Powell Ltd
TELEPHONE 346XMAS
PRESENTS
OF
EVERY DESCRIPTION

FOR

LADIES, GENTLEMEN,
CHILDREN AND BABIES.

SEE THAT

YOU BUY



EVERY RECORD

HAS THIS MARK.

IT MEANS A CLEARER,
MORE MUSICAL TONE
AND LONGER SERVICE.

NEW STOCK JUST RECEIVED.

SOLE DISTRIBUTORS:

THE ANDERSON MUSIC CO., LTD.

6, DES VŒUX ROAD.

TEL. 1322.

XMAS HAMPERS.

We beg to notify our Customers that Assorted
Hampers suitable for the Festive Season may be ob-
tained from us at the following reduced Prices:

No. 1 Hamper

1 bottle	Moet & Chandon Champagne	Quart
1	D.O.M.	Pint
1	Blackberry Brandy	Quart
1	Martell's XXX Brandy	"
2	King George IV Whisky	"
1	Super Tawny Port	"
2	St. Julien Claret	"
1	Vino de Porto Sherry	"
1	Old Brown Sherry	"
1	Old Tom Gin	"

No. 2 Hamper

1 bottle	Victor Claret Champagne	Quart
1	Martell's XXX Brandy	"
2	Perfection Whisky	"
2	Rich Old Port	"
2	St. Julien Claret	"
1	Vino de Porto Sherry	"
1	Peppermint G. F. small	"
1	D.O.M. small	"
1	Old Tom Gin	"
1 phial	Pomeranian Bitters	"

No. 3 Hamper

1 bottle	Burgundy	Quart
1	Peppermint small	"
1	D.O.M.	"
2	Rich Old Port	"
2	Perfection Whisky	"
2	20 years Old Brandy	"
1	Amontillado Sherry	"
2	Medoc Claret	"
1	Old Tom Gin	"
1 phial	Pomeranian Bitters	"

Hampers of all descriptions made up to suit
Customers' requirements.

CANDE, PRICE & CO., LTD.

WINE MERCHANTS,

TEL. NO. 185.

6, Queen's Road, Central,

Hongkong.

SHIPPING

P. & O. S. N. CO.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE.

Will despatch VESSELS to the Undermentioned PORTS on or about the DATES named—

For	Steamers	To Sail On	Remarks
LONDON via Singapore, Pang, Obo, Port Said and Marseilles.	NANKIN Capt. G. Manley.	noon 15th Dec.	Direct Service.
LONDON & B'way via S'pore, Pang, Obo, Port Said & Marseilles.	NOVARA Capt. H. R. Hetherington, R.N.R.	noon 29th Dec.	Connecting at Colombo with Mail Steamer MOOLTAN.
SHANGHAI.	SOMALI Capt. L. D. Pinckney.	about 30th Dec.	Direct Service.
SHANGHAI, Moji and Kobe.	NYANZA Capt. J. Gaunt, R.N.R.	about 1st Jan.	Direct Service.

WIRELESS ON ALL STEAMERS. Return tickets at a fare-and-a-half available to Europe for two years, or Intermediate Ports for six months. Round-the-world and through tickets to New York, at Special Rates.

For PASSAGE RATES, HAND-BOOKS, and FREIGHTS apply to

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s office, Hongkong, 12th Dec., 1916.
E. V. D. Parr, Acting Superintendent.

SHIPPING

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

Projected Sailings from Hongkong

Destination	Steamer	Tonnage	Sailing Date
LONDON via Singapore, Pang, Obo, Port Said, Delagoa Bay, Cape Town, Teneriffe, and Marseilles.	Kamo Maru Capt. R. Shimizu	T. 16,000	THURS., 28th Dec., at noon.
VICTORIA, B.C. and SEATTLE via Shanghai, Moji, Kobe, Nagoya, Yokohama, and B'way.	Kashima Maru Capt. K. Inoue	T. 21,000	THURS., 4th Jan., at noon.
SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila, Thursday Island, Townsville, and Brisbane.	Tamba Maru Capt. Atsumi	T. 12,500	TUES., 19th Dec., at noon.
CANTON & RANGOON via Shanghai, Moji, Kobe, and B'way.	Saido Maru Capt. Nomura	T. 12,500	WED., 3rd Jan., at noon.
BOMBAY via S'pore, Malacca & C'bo.	Tango Maru Capt. Soyeda	T. 13,500	WED., 13th Dec., at noon.
SHANGHAI and Kobe.	Nikko Maru Capt. E. Takeda	T. 9,600	FRI., 12th Jan., at 4 p.m.
COASTA via S'pore, F'ang & Rangoon.	Tosa Maru Capt. O. Sakamoto	T. 10,000	FRIDAY, 12th Dec.
BOMBAY via S'pore, Malacca & C'bo.	Yorofu Maru Capt. S. Hirata	T. 8,000	THURSDAY, 14th Dec.
SHANGHAI and Kobe.	Totomi Maru Capt. Kamada	T. 8,000	WEDNESDAY, 13th Dec.
KOBE.	Yamagata Maru Capt. K. Goto	T. 8,000	WEDNESDAY, 13th Dec.
NAGASAKI, Kobe and Yokohama.	Nikko Maru Capt. R. Takeda	T. 9,600	THURS., 4th Jan., at 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama.	Suwa Maru Capt. T. Sekine	T. 21,000	SATUR., 16th Dec., at 10 a.m.
VLADIVOSTOK, Kobe & Yokohama.	Colombo Maru Capt. E. Nomura	T. 8,000	WEDNESDAY, 13th Dec.
EASTBOUND NEW YORK LINE VIA PANAMA CANAL (CARGO ONLY).	Tokushima Maru Capt. Yamazaki	T. 13,500	TUES., 12th Dec., at 4 p.m.
NEW YORK via Shanghai, Kobe, Nagoya, Yokohama, S'pore, F'ang, and Colon.	Toyoko M. T.	15,000	Early February.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
B. MORI, Manager.
Telephone No. 222 & 233.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE
VIA SHANGHAI, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN & HONOLULU.
Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

Steamer	Displacement	Leave Hongkong
Siberia Maru	18,000—18 knots	13th Dec.
Tenyo Maru	22,000—21 knots	19th Dec.
Nippon Maru	11,000—15 knots	4th Jan. 1917.
Shiyo Maru	22,000—21 knots	17th Jan.
Persia Maru	9,000—14 knots	27th Jan.
Korea Maru	18,000—18 knots	10th Feb.

1st class to London G6348. (27/10/0), return G6375. (21/22).
To San Francisco G6350, return G6375.50.
For full particulars as to Passage & Freight, apply to
T. DAICO, Agent.
KING'S BUILDINGS.
Telephone No. 293.

JAVA PACIFIC LINE

OF THE
JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LUN.Monthly Service between
NETH. INDIA, MANILA, HONGKONG AND SAN FRANCISCO.
Next sailings for SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI.
Subject to change without notice.
S.S. Tjikembang 14th Dec. S.S. Tjikondari 11th Feb.
Arakan 11th Jan.
ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.
The steamers have accommodation for a limited number of saloon passengers and carry a duly qualified surgeon.
Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Points in the United States of America and Canada.
For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to—
JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LUN.
Hongkong, York Buildings. Managing Agents.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO. LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS.

S.S. CHINA.
WILL SAIL FROM HONGKONG FOR
SAN FRANCISCO
VIA SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOKU, YOKOHAMA & HONOLULU,
TO SAN FRANCISCO.

JANUARY 31, APRIL 11, JUNE 23, 1917.

AN UNRIVALLED HIGH CLASS PASSENGER
SERVICE AT INTERMEDIATE RATES.O. H. RITTER, Freight and Passenger Agent,
Prince's Buildings, 100 House Street.R.M.S.P. THE ROYAL
MAIL STEAM
PACKET CO.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

Subject to change without notice.

For	Steamer	Date of Departure
TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.		
SAILINGS TO VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, TACOMA AND PORTLAND.		
For freight and further particulars apply to		
JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.		
Telephone No. 314		

SHIPPING

E. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamers	To Sail
HOIHOW & HAIPHONG	Shantung	14th Dec. at 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI	Shantung	14th Dec. at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Yingchow	14th Dec. at 10 p.m.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	Taming	19th Dec. at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Chenai	19th Dec. at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Shantung	21st Dec. at 4 p.m.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.

S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANUI."

S.S. "MANILA" Line—Twin Screw Steamers "Chitana," "Taming," and "Teau." Excellent saloon accommodation and electric fans fitted; extra staterooms on deck aft on "Taming" & "Teau."

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO.

S.S. "Anhui," "Chenai," "Luchow," "Shantung," and "Winkiang," with excellent accommodation, electric light and fans in Saloon and State-rooms, maintain a regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong, and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Ports and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Telephone No. 34.

Hongkong Dec. 12, 1916.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Regular Fortnightly Service between

JAVA CHINA AND JAPAN.

Steamer	From	Expected on or about	Will leave on or about	For
Tjikong	KOBE	21st Dec.	23rd Dec.	JAVA & MAKASSAR
Tjikong	SHANGHAI	28th Dec.	30th Dec.	JAVA
Tjikong	JAVA	28th Dec.	3rd Jan.	SHANGHAI
Tjikong	JAVA & MAKASSAR	27th Dec.	31st Dec.	KOBE

Wireless Telegraphy.
The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia.

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN, York Building.

Telephone No. 1574.

THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN

STEAMSHIP CO., LIMITED.

MAIL SERVICE TO AUSTRALIA.

(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION WITHOUT NOTICE.)

Steamer	Arrive Hongkong from Australia	Leave Hongkong for Australia
Eastern		25th Dec. at 11 a.m.
SL Albans	6th Jan.	17th Jan.

The above steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and are lighted throughout with Electricity. All State-Rooms have Electric Fans. A duly qualified Doctor and Stewardess are carried. All Steamers Fitted with Wireless Telegraphy. For full particulars apply to

Gibb, Livingston & Co.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

Regular Service of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for first Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in state-rooms and Saloon and Excellent Cuisine.
FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOCHOW AND RETURN.
(Occupying 8 to 10 days.)

Steamships	Captain	Leaving
Haikong	A. E. Hodgins	WED., 13th Dec. at 11 a.m.
Haikong	J. W. Evans	FRI., 22nd Dec. at 11 a.m.

FOR SWATOW.

Haikong J. W. Evans ... TUES., 19th Dec. at 10 a.m.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas LaPrak & Co., General Managers.

INDO-CHINA STEAM

NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

(Projected Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Alteration.)

For	Steamship	On
SHANGHAI via Swatow	Choyasang	Wed., 13th Dec. at 10 p.m.
HAIPHONG	Takwang	Fri., 15th Dec. at 7 a.m.
S'PORE, F'ang & C'oka	Kutwang	Fri., 15th Dec. at noon.
MANILA	Loongang	Sat., 16th Dec. at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Wingsang	Thur., 21st Dec. at 10 p.m.
MANILA	Yuehsang	Sat., 23rd Dec. at 3 p.m.

Return Tours to Japan.

The steamers Kutwang, Namsang, Lamsang and Fookwang leave about every 3 weeks, for Shanghai and Japan, returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong. Time occupied 20 days. This service is supplemented by the Yatsing and Kansang leaving Hongkong at regular intervals for Yokohama, Kobe and Moji and returning thence direct to Hongkong. Time occupied 16 days. These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

A duly qualified surgeon is also carried.

Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to Yangtze

Ports, Chefoo, Tientsin, Dairen, Wailaiwei.

Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to Andam, Lahad Dato, Singapore, Tawau, Weston, Jesselton and Labuan.

Under Straits Government Passport Regulations.

All European Passengers leaving the Colony for Straits Settlements are required to produce on arrival at destination passports with their Photographs and description affixed thereto.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

Apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD. Telephone No. 215. General Managers.

SHIPPING NEWS

China Merchants' S.N. Co.
The C. M. S. N. Co. Yushun, Kung-ping & Hsinchang have been chartered for a period of six months, and are to be employed by their charterers on the Saigon-Bangkok run. The S. N. Yushun and S. N. Kungping have been chartered by Chinese merchants of Hongkong, whilst the Hsinchang has been chartered by a Chinese vessel will have leave some time in December for their new destinations.

Mishap at Hankow.

Owing to the lack of a suitable crane, sheers or other appliance for handling heavy cargo at Hankow, the mate of the S. N. Yushun, which recently arrived there to discharge heavy railway material for the Canton-Hankow Railway, buckled up, just clear of the derrick bracket, while lifting out a "Mogul" boiler, which fell into the porton alongside, without much damage. Fortunately no one was killed though one coolie was injured.

Shipping and Engineering.

Old P. & O. Skipper's Death.

The death occurred at the Yokohama General Hospital on Saturday, November 25, of Captain E. Prior Bishop, R.N.R., for some years a resident of Yokohama, and well-known to shipping circles in Far Eastern ports, as he was for many years in command of P. & O. boats running to Japan.

The "Japan Gazette" says that Captain Bishop, who was 67 last December, had been in ill-health for some considerable time, having suffered from a stroke.

He is survived by a son (Mr. Alan Bishop), who is with Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., of Kobe.

With a Philippine Cargo.

Colon, Panama Canal Zone, November 23.—The steamer Themis has grounded west of the break water near this place, and holds Nos. 1, 2 and 3 are reported to be flooded. A diver is investigating the extent of the damage. The Themis is loaded with a cargo of Philippine sugar, shipped from Iloilo to New York.

She is a Norwegian steamer of 4,134 net tonnage, and arrived at Iloilo on September 18 last, from Shanghai, loading there with a cargo of sugar, and leaving later for the east coast of the United States via San Francisco and the Panama Canal.

New French-Canadian Service.

Announcement has been made in Montreal recently by Mr. W. Garthwaite, well known in European shipping circles, of plans for a new direct steamship service between Montreal and Halifax and St. Nazaire, France, which was to be inaugurated early in November. The first few steamers, it is reported, have practically every ton of space already booked, both on French Government and private account, but subsequent steamers may have space to offer. Arrangements for the establishment of the line have been made through the Marine Navigation Company, Ltd., with which Mr. Garthwaite is connected. The Nigristan, which was the first vessel to load is a ship of 7,300 tons deadweight, and was to be followed by the North Cambria at the end of November. These steamers will make regular trips on a monthly schedule, and, if sufficient freight offers, other sailings will be added.

Russian Shipbuilding Aided by Subsidies.

Russian shipbuilding at present is chiefly confined to Government work. In the large naval construction yards the Government is equal to that of any first-class British or American yards, and the technical staff and the supply of skilled workmen are becoming more numerous and experienced. The wages of skilled labour are moderate, but the cost of the technical staff and administration are considerable. With the exceedingly high construction bounties for Russian-built hulls and engines, it should be possible for Russian shipbuilding works to compete with foreign builders after the war. The Russian construction bounties came into force January 1, 1913, and are continued until January 1, 1918, when they are open to change. It is not to be anticipated, judging from the present benevolent attitude of the Government toward all shipbuilding enterprises, that even when the present law expires any legislation will take place which would endanger the existence of shipbuilding. Even during the war, the Russian Government has not sought to interfere with the shipbuilding industry.

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SHIPPING.

KONINKLYKE PAKETVAART MAATSCHAPPY.

ROYAL PACKET NAVIGATION CO.
The S.S. "J. JACOB."This vessel plies regularly between HONGKONG & BELAWAN DELI (Sumatra) via Swatow.
Next Sailing from Hongkong: December 26, 1916.This vessel has excellent saloon accommodation for a limited number of passengers, is fitted with all modern conveniences and carries a duly qualified surgeon.
For freight and passage apply to—Yong Building, Tel. 1574.
Hongkong, 27th Nov., 1916.JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN L.I.N.
Agents.PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.
U. S. MAIL LINE.Operating the new First Class Steamers
"ECUADOR," "VENEZUELA" and "COLOMBIA"
14,000 tons each.
Hongkong to San Francisco,
via Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama and HONOLULU.

THE SUNSHINE BELT.

The most Comfortable Route to America and Europe.

Sailings from Hongkong.

S.S. "VENEZUELA" December 11, at noon.
S.S. "ECUADOR" December 30.
S.S. "COLOMBIA" April 23.These steamers have the most modern equipment including ALL LOWER BERTHS and Large Comfortable Staterooms (all single and two berths only).
The Safety and Comfort of Passengers is our First Consideration.
For further information, rates, literature, schedules etc.,
Apply to:—
Company's Office in
ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS,
Chater Road.

Telephone No. 141.

NOTICES.

WELLS FARGO & CO.
EXPRESS.FORWARDERS TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.
SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO THE
SHIPPING OF TOURISTS' BAGGAGE AND
PURCHASES. TRAVELLERS' CHEQUES CASHED.B. MONTEITH WEBB & CO., Representatives.
1a, Chater Road. Phone No. 1560.TAIKOO DOCKYARD,
BUILDERS OF SHIPS, ENGINES,
BOILERSOf all Types and Sizes. Repairers, Salvors,
Forgemasters, Brass and Iron Founders,
Electrical and Mechanical Engineers.

GRAVING DOCK.

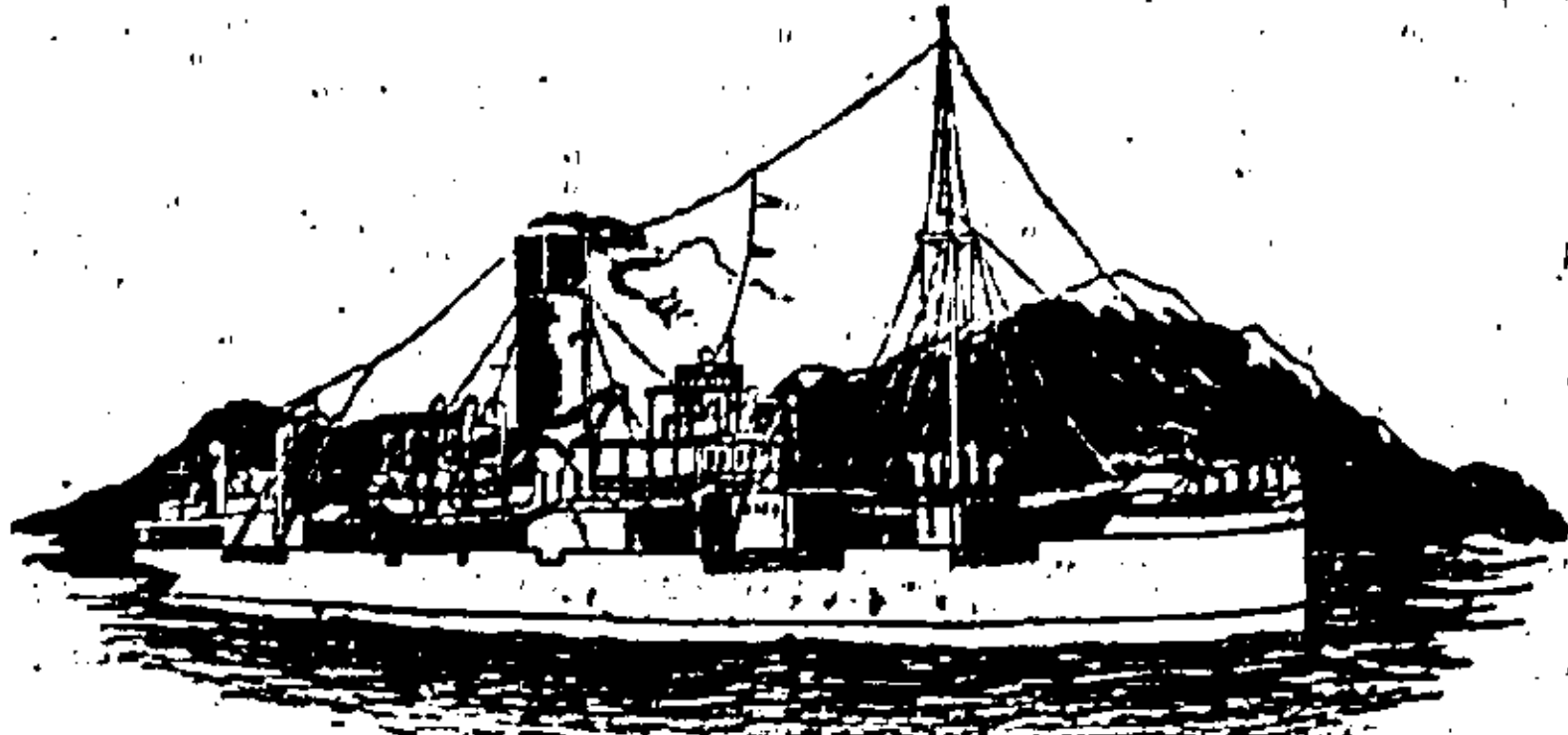
78' X 88' X 34'-6"

PATENT SLIPWAYS.

Take Vessels up to 3,000 Tons Displacement.

ELECTRIC CRANES

Ranging up to 100 Tons.



S.S. "KAJANG" launched April, 1916.

OXY-ACETYLENE

and Electric Welding Systems.

AGENTS FOR:—

JOHN I. THORNYCROFT & CO., LTD.

Messrs. THORNYCROFT'S Representative, is at present in
Hongkong and may be seen by appointment.Marine & Road Motors, Light Draft Carriers,
Gunboats, Speedy Launches, Harbour Craft,
Houseboats and Pleasure Craft of every descrip-
tion. Motor Pumping Sets, Motor Vehicles, &c.THE TAIKOO DOCKYARD AND
ENGINEERING COMPANY,
OF HONGKONG, LIMITED.
BUTTERFIELD & SWIREHONGKONG, CHINA & JAPAN AGENTS.
Tel. Address "TAIKOODOCK" Tel. No. 212.

VESSELS LOADING AND TO LOAD.

EUROPEAN PORTS.

Destination.	Vessel's Name.	For Freight Apply To	To be Despatched.
London via Ports	Cyclops	B. & S.	13, Dec.
London via Ports	Nankin	P. & O.	15, Dec.
Liverpool via Ports	Nankin	B. & S.	28, Dec.
London via Cape Town	Kamo M.	N. Y. K.	28, Dec.
London via Ports	Novara	P. & O.	29, Dec.
Liverpool via Ports	Euryalus	B. & S.	31, Dec.
Genoa	Merchier	J. M. Co.	Dec.
Genoa and London	Gleniffer	S. T. & Co.	Dec.
London via Ports	Peleus	B. & S.	5, Jan.
London via Ports	Teucer	B. & S.	10, Jan.

NEW YORK, SAN FRANCISCO AND CANADA

San Francisco via Japan	Siberia M.	T. K. K.	13, Dec.
San Francisco via Japan	Tjikembang	J. C. J. L.	14, Dec.
Victoria, B.C., & Seattle	Tamba M.	N. Y. K.	19, Dec.
San Francisco via Japan	Tenyo M.	T. K. K.	19, Dec.
Seattle via Japan	Protesilaus	B. & S.	3, Dec.
Vancouver via Japan	E. of Russia	C. P. O. S.	28, Dec.
San Francisco via Japan	Ecuador	P. M. S. S.	30, Dec.
Victoria B.C., via Japan	Shidzuoka M.	N. Y. K.	3, Jan.
San Francisco via Japan	Nippon M.	T. K. K.	4, Jan.
South American Ports	Kiyo M.	T. K. K.	9, Jan.
Vancouver via Japan	E. of Japan	C. P. O. S.	10, Jan.
San Francisco via Japan	Arakan	J. C. J. L.	11, Jan.
San Francisco via Japan	Shinyo M.	T. K. K.	17, Jan.
San Francisco via Japan	Persia M.	T. K. K.	27, Jan.
San Francisco via Japan	China	C. M. S. S.	31, Jan.
Vancouver via Japan	Monteagle	C. P. O. S.	3, Feb.
New York via Panama	Toyooka M.	N. Y. K.	Early Feb

AUSTRALIA.

Australia via Manila	Tango M.	N. Y. K.	13, Dec.
Australia via Manila	Eastern	G. L. Co.	25, Dec.
Australia via Manila	Nikko M.	N. Y. K.	12, Jan.
Australia via Manila	St. Albans	G. L. Co.	27, Jan.

SINGAPORE, INDIA, COAST PORTS AND JAPAN.

Manila	Protesilaus	B. & S.	12, Dec.
Swatow	Haitan	D. L. Co.	12, Dec.
Manila, Cebu and Iloilo	Chungking	B. & S.	12, Dec.
Shanghai	Luchow	B. & S.	12, Dec.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haitan	D. L. Co.	13, Dec.
Shanghai	Choysang	J. M. Co.	13, Dec.
Vladivostok via Japan	Teshima M.	N. Y. K.	14, Dec.
Hoihow and Haiphong	Kaifong	B. & S.	14, Dec.
Shanghai	Shantung	B. & S.	14, Dec.
Bombay via Ports	Yeterofu M.	N. Y. K.	14, Dec.
Singapore, Penang and Calcutta	Kutasang	J. M. Co.	15, Dec.
Haiphong	Taksang	J. M. Co.	15, Dec.
Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama	Suwa M.	N. Y. K.	16, Dec.
Manila	Longsang	B. & S.	16, Dec.
Shanghai	Yingchow	B. & S.	17, Dec.
Shanghai and Japan	Tydeus	B. & S.	18, Dec.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haihong	D. L. Co.	19, Dec.
Manila, Cebu and Iloilo	Taming	B. & S.	19, Dec.
Shanghai	Chenan	B. & S.	19, Dec.
Shanghai	Wingsang	J. M. Co.	21, Dec.
Shanghai	Suikiang	B. & S.	21, Dec.
Calcutta via Ports	Tosa M.	N. Y. K.	22, Dec.
Manila	Yuensang	J. M. Co.	23, Dec.
Java and Makassar	Tijlasp	J. C. J. L.	23, Dec.
Belawan Deli (Sumatra) via S'w	J. Jacob	B. & S.	26, Dec.
Shanghai and Japan	Phemius	B. & S.	28, Dec.
Shanghai, Moji and Kobe	Somali	P. & O.	31, Dec.
Java	Tijlasp	J. C. J. L.	30, Dec.
Kobe	Tijlasp	J. C. J. L.	31, Dec.
Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama	Nikko M.	N. Y. K.	end Dec.
Shanghai, Moji and Kobe	Nyansa	P. & O.	1, Jan.
Shanghai to Yokohama	Tenka	B. & S.	3, Jan.
Shanghai	Tijlasp	J. C. J. L.	3, Jan.
Shanghai and Japan	Antiochus	B. & S.	16, Jan.

CONSIGNEES

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

S.S. "SIBERIA MARU" from
SAN FRANCISCO, VIA
HONOLULU, JAPAN PORTS
and MANILA.

The above named Steamer having arrived, Consignees of cargo are hereby notified to send in their Bills of Lading for counter-signature, and to take immediate delivery of Cargo from SKOTT'S GODOWN at West Point.

Cargo remaining undelivered on 10th December, at noon, will be charged landing charges. Storage charges will be assessed on all cargo undelivered on 13th December, at 5 p.m.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.
No Claim will be recognized after the Goods have left the Steamer or Godown.

All chafed and damaged cargo will be landed into the Company's Godown, where they will be examined on 30th December, at 10 a.m.

No Claims will be recognized if filed after the 14th December, 1916.

T. DAIGO,

Agent.

Hongkong, 7th December, 1916.

CONSIGNEES

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

From SAN FRANCISCO via HONOLULU, JAPAN PORTS, SHANGHAI and MANILA.

"VENEZUELA"

The above-mentioned Steamer having arrived Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified to send in their Bills of Lading for counter-signature, and to take immediate delivery of Cargo from Company's Godown at West Point.

All Cargo will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense, and delivery must be taken from the Company's Godown at West Point.

Cargo remaining undelivered on Saturday December 10th, 1916, at 5 p.m. will be subject to landing charges and if undelivered on Wednesday December 13th, 1916, at 5 p.m. will be subject to both landing and storage charges.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.
No claims will be recognized after the Goods have left the Godown.

All chafed and otherwise damaged cargo will be landed into the Company's Godown West Point where they will be examined on December 13th, at 10 a.m.

No claims will be recognized if filed after January 5th, 1916.

R. C. MORTON,

General Agent.

MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS.

AMERICAN MAIL.

The Pacific Mail s.s. ECUADOR left Honolulu Nov. 22, for Hongkong via Yokohama and may be expected to arrive here on December 22, and will leave for San Francisco, December 30, at noon.

The Pacific Mail Co.'s s.s. COLOMBIA will leave San Francisco for Hongkong on March 10, via Honolulu and Japan Ports.

CANADIAN MAIL.

The C.P.O.S. s.s. EMPRESS OF ASIA arrived Yokohama on Friday, the 8th Dec. at 8 p.m.

The s.s. JAPAN left Calcutta on the 3rd inst. and may be expected here on or about the 11th inst.

VESSELS IN PORT.

Steamers:

Walea, Br. s.s. 4,399, Rother, 4th Sept.—Vungro Bay, 30th Aug. Gen.—B. L. Kutang, Br. s.s. 4,395, Bradley, 21st Nov.—Singapore, 12th Nov. Gen.—J. M. & Co.

Yushun, Chi. s.s. 1,075, Logre, 25th Nov.—Milke, 20th Nov. Coal—Order.

Euplectra, Br. s.s. 2,360, Hawker, 5th Dec.—S'anghal, 1st Dec. Ballast—A. P. Co.

General Weyland, Nor. s.s. 2,989, Hansen, 7th Dec.—Moji, 2nd Dec. Coal—Bradley & Co.

Hannet, Amer. s.s. 2,078, Leenox, 7th Nov.—Saigon, Rice—Chinese.

Siberia M. Jap. s.s. 6,111, Hashimoto, 7th Dec.—San Francisco, 4th Nov. Gen.—T. K. K.

Tahiti M. Jap. s.s. 3,493, Horuchi, 7th Dec.—Dairen, 1st Dec. Coal—M. B. K.

Yei M. Jap. s.s. 1,753, Nishikawa, 7th Dec.—Wakamatsu, 1st Dec. Coal—M. B. K.

Chinkun, Br. s.s. 1,360, Sidford, 8th Dec.—Manila, 5th Dec. Gen.—B. & S.

Hanol, Fr. s.s. 739, Moiran, 9th Dec.—Haiphong, 8th Dec. Gen.—A. R. Marty.

Joshia M. Jap. s.s. Narutima, 9th Dec.—Swatow, 8th Dec. Gen.—O. S. K.

Kashin, Br. s.s. 1,143, Byatt, 9th Dec.—Swatow, 8th Dec.—B. & S.

Waihsing, Br. s.s. 1,166, Pickard, 9th Dec.—Saigon, 2nd Dec.—Rice—Chinese.

Yahiko M. Jap. s.s. 1,800, Noda, 9th Dec.—Manila, 1st Dec. Coal—M. B. K.

Diva, Nor. s.s. 513, Jorgensen, 10th Dec.—Hoihow, 9th Dec. Rice—Chinese.

Haitan, Br. s.s. 1,185, Hodgins, 10th Dec.—Poochow, 9th Dec. Gen.—D. L. & Co.

Koro M. Jap. s.s. 1,742, Stachem, 10th Dec.—Wakamatsu, 3rd Dec. Coal—O. S. K.

Kaifong, Br. s.s. 1,987, Evans, 10th Dec.—Haiphong, 8th Dec. Gen.—B. & S.

Lohaka, Br. s.s. 979, Blitch, 10th Dec.—Hoihow, 7th Dec. Gen.—J. M. & Co.

Tjikembang, Dut. s.s. 8,013, Jurrant, 10th Dec.—Manila, 7th Dec. Gen.—J. C. J. L.

Anna, Nor. s.s. 1,915, Arntsen, 11th Dec.—Bangkok, Rice—T. & Co.

Benaron, Br. s.s. 2,549, Hastie, 11th Dec.—Singapore, 1st Dec. Gen.—G. L. & Co.

Pouboon, Fr. s.s. 997, 11th Dec.—Saigon, 5th Dec. Rice—E. H. Ray & Co.

TIDE TABLE.

From 11th Dec. to 17th Dec., 1916.

	High Water	Low Water	High Water	Low Water
	Hongkong	Hongkong	Hongkong	Hongkong
11 Dec.	11:11	5:11	11:11	5:11
12 Dec.	10:58	4:58	10:58	4:58
13 Dec.	10:45	4:45	10:45	4:45
14 Dec.	10:32	4:32	10:32	4:32
15 Dec.	10:19	4:19	10:19	4:19
16 Dec.	10:06	4:06	10:06	4:06
17 Dec.	9:53	3:53	9:53	3:53

m morning, a afternoon.

VESSELS DUE.

Agents.	Vessel's Name.	Tonnage.	Date.	From.
B. & S.	Eurymedon	5,194	Dec. 12	Singapore
P. & O.	Nankin	7,441	Dec. 14	Kobe
B. & S.	Tydeus		Dec. 17	Liverpool
D. L. Co.	Japan		Dec. 21	Calcutta
J. C. J. L.	Tijlasp		Dec. 31	Kobe
B. & S.	Protesilaus	954	Dec. 23	Manila
P. M. S. S.	Ecuador		Dec. 23	San Francisco
P. & O.	Somali		Dec. 24	London
B. & S.	Phemius	6,699	Dec. 27	Liverpool
J. C. J. L.	Tijlasp		Dec. 27	Java
P. & O.	Novara		Dec. 28	Kobe
J. C. J. L.	Tijlasp		Dec. 28	Shanghai
J. C. J. L.	Tijlasp		Dec. 29	Java
P. & O.	Nyansa		Dec. 31	Bombay
B. & S.	Tenka	4,929	Jan. 2	Liverpool
B. & S.	Tion	4,220	Jan. 5	Seattle
G. L. & Co.	St. Albans		Jan. 6	Australia
P. & O.	Somali		Jan. 11	Kobe
P. & O.	Malta		Jan. 14	Bombay
B. & S.	Antiochus	9,038	Jan. 15	Liverpool
B. & S.	Tion	10,220	Jan. 19	Manila
B. & S.	Telamon	4,508	Jan. 20	Liverpool
B. & S.	Euryades	5,713	Jan. 23	Liverpool
P. & O.	Nyansa		Jan. 25	Kobe
P. & O.	Namur		Jan. 28	London
B. & S.	Hyson	6,607	Feb. 1	Liverpool

NOTICE.

AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE—NEW YORK.

Branches and Agencies in all parts of the commercial world.

BANKERS.
FORWARDERS.
TOURIST AGENTS.

AMERICAN EXPRESS TRAVELLERS CHEQUES—the best form in which to carry travel funds.

13, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, TEL. NO. 2089.

NOTICES.

CONSIGNEES

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

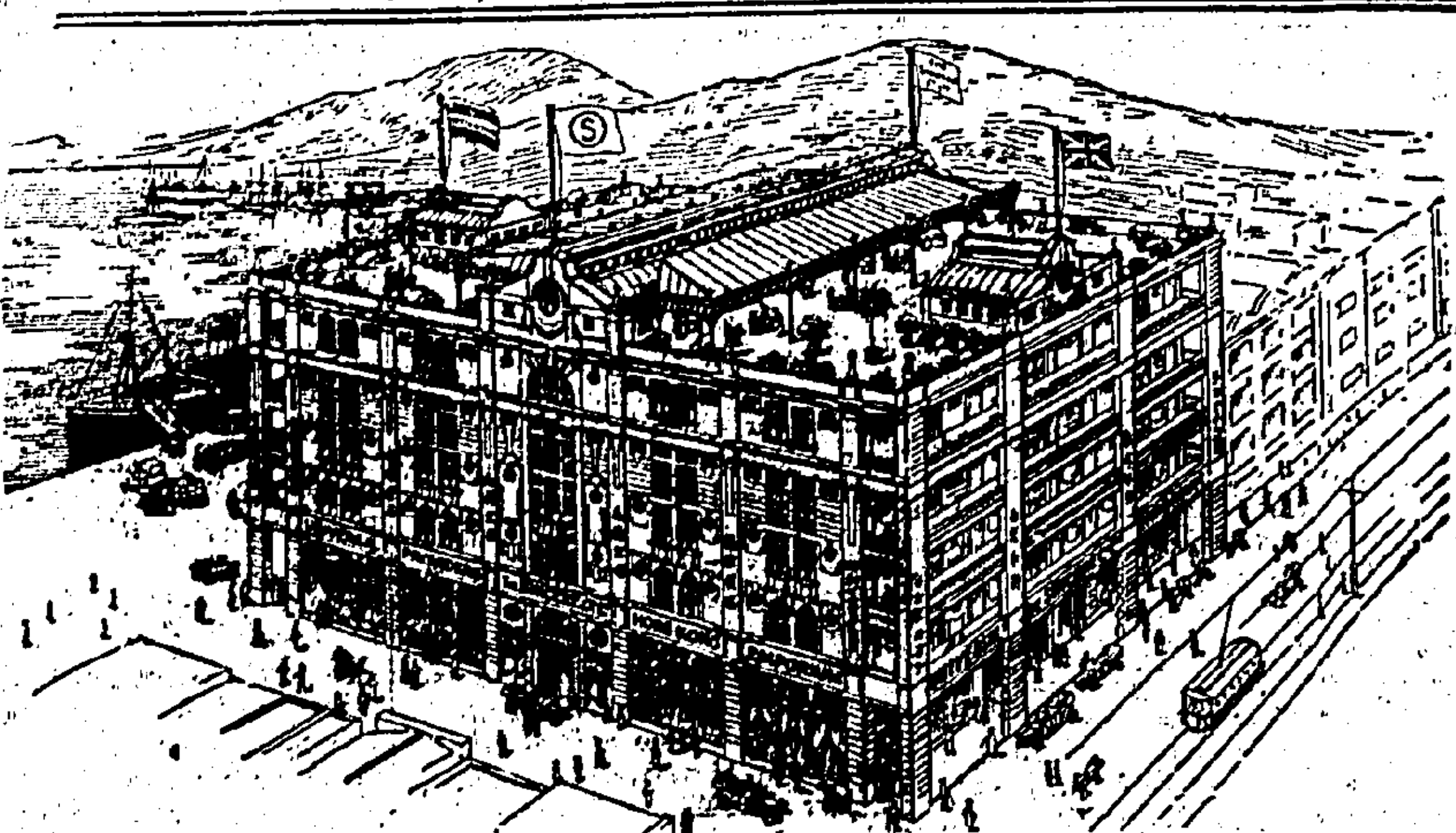
Any European, Non-Asiatic or Indian desiring to leave the Colony should apply in person at the Central Police Station between the hours of 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. daily. Applicants will be required to produce Passports or identification papers.

All persons with certain exceptions who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to Register themselves under the REGISTRATION OF PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916. Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G. P. O. and at all Police Stations. The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding \$50.

HIMROD'S
Gives Instant Relief
No matter what your respiratory organs may be suffering from—whether
ASTHMA, INFLUENZA, NASAL CATARRH, or ORDINARY COUGH.
—you will find in this famous remedy a restorative power that is simply unequalled.
FARMER, 208
Sold in Hongkong by
Messrs. J. M. & Co., Ltd.
11, Queen's Road Central.

Owing to an outbreak of fire on board this vessel at Port Swettenham, a General Average Contribution of 10% will be collected.

The General Average Bond will require to be signed and deposits made before counter-signature of Bills of Lading can be given.

The s.s. "CARMARTHENSHIRE" is due here about 16th December.
For further particulars apply to—JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.
Agents for The Royal Mail Steam Packet Co.
Owners of the "Shire" Line of Steamers.THE ALEXANDRA CAFE.
Just arrived, Large Shipments of Choicest Hams.THE SINCERE CO., LTD.
UNIVERSAL PROVIDERS.

THE LARGEST MODERN DEPARTMENT STORE IN THE EAST.

AIRIEST, CLEANEST AND COOLEST IN EVERY RESPECT.

WITH ELEVATORS TO EVERY FLOOR.

REPRESENTS ON THE ROOF GARDEN. PRICES MODERATE.

7th Dec.

THE NEW GOVERNMENT.

WHO'S WHO IN THE LLOYD GEORGE ADMINISTRATION.

SOME FACTS CONCERNING THE NEW MINISTERS.

Below we give a few biographical details concerning the new Ministers chosen to serve under Mr. Lloyd George, the Premier, in the new National Ministry:—

Mr. C. Addison, Minister of Munitions.—Has been Liberal M.P. for the Hoxton division of Shoreditch since 1910, and was last year appointed Secretary to the Office of Munitions. Was previously Lecturer on Anatomy at St. Bartholomew's Hospital and was Professor of Anatomy at University College, Sheffield. From 1914 to 1915 he was Parliamentary Secretary to the Board of Education.

Mr. A. J. Balfour, Foreign Secretary.—Was Prime Minister from 1902 to 1905, succeeding the late Lord Salisbury. Lost his seat at Manchester in the 1906 election and now sits for the City of London. Has held many Ministerial posts. In 1878 he was employed on the special Mission of Lord Salisbury and Beaconsfield to Berlin.

Mr. George Barnes, Minister of Pensions.—Labour M.P. for the Blackfriars division of Glasgow since 1906. Was previously General Secretary to the Amalgamated Society of Engineers. He devoted his time mostly to the promotion of Old Age Pensions, and later to securing pensions and better allowances to soldiers and sailors.

Sir Edward Carson, First Lord of the Admiralty.—Notorious for his campaign against Home Rule and his organisation of the Ulster Volunteers. Has had two legal careers. In Ireland, he rose from Counsel to the Attorney General to K.C. and Solicitor General, and then crossed to England, where he became K.C., Solicitor General and Attorney General. The record he thus holds is unique.

Mr. George Cave, K.C., Home Secretary.—Unionist M.P. for the Kingston division of Surrey since 1906. Is regarded as a rising power in the Unionist party, and has made a name for himself in the legal profession. Has been very active in Surrey public life and been the Recorder of Guildford since 1908. Was appointed Attorney General to the Prince of Wales in 1914.

Sir Frederick Cawley, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster.—Liberal M.P. for Prestwich since 1895. Is Chairman of the Heaton Mills Bleaching Company, Middleton, and a landowner in Herefordshire and Cheshire.

Lord Robert Cecil, Minister of Blockade.—Unionist M.P. for Hitchin since 1912. Third son of the late Lord Salisbury. Has had a successful career at the Bar and has been a brilliant and independent Parliamentary member. Previously sat for East Margate, and was Private Secretary to his father from 1886 to 1888. Has been Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs since last year.

Mr. Austen Chamberlain, Secretary for India.—Was appointed to this post last year, and in previous Ministries has served as Postmaster General and as Chancellor of the Exchequer. Has sat for Birmingham West, his father's old seat, since 1914, prior to which he represented East Worcester. Has been a valiant co-operator with Mr. Lloyd George in war finance.

Mr. J. A. Clyde, K.C., Lord Advocate.—Unionist M.P. for Edinburgh West since 1909, and Dean of the Faculty of Advocates since 1915. Was Solicitor General in Scotland from 1905 to 1906.

Lord Carson, Lord President.—Made a big name for himself as Viceroy of India from 1893 to 1905, his term of office being marked by great departmental reform. Was previously Under Secretary for India and for Foreign Affairs. Was elected Lord Rector of Glasgow University in 1903, beating Mr. Lloyd George by 12 votes. Has travelled widely in the Far East. Created an Earl in 1911.

Lord Derby, Secretary for War.—Sat for West Houghton from 1892 to 1906 and succeeded his father in the title two years later. Was formerly Financial Secretary to the War Office and for two years was Postmaster General. Took a leading part in the fiscal controversy in 1913 and was responsible for the Derby scheme of recruiting, as a result of which thousands of men were added to the Army. He is probably the most popular man in Lancashire.

Mr. H. E. Duke, K.C., Chief Secretary for Ireland.—Unionist M.P. for Exeter. Formerly a journalist in the West of England, he became a barrister and won many successes, especially in jury cases. Was Chairman of the Royal Commission on the Defence of the Realm Losses last year.

Sir Robert Finlay, Lord Chancellor.—Unionist M.P. for Edinburgh and St. Andrew's Universities since 1910, prior to which he sat for Inverness Burghs. Was Solicitor General from 1895 to 1900 and Attorney General from the latter year to 1905. Graduated in Medicine before being called to the Bar. Was a conspicuous figure in the Whittaker Wright edition in 1903. Professor H. A. L. Fisher, President of the Board of Education.—Has been Vice Chancellor of Sheffield University since 1912. Was a member of the Royal Commission on the Public Services of India in 1912-15 and of the Government Committee on German Outrages last year. Is a distinguished writer on historical, political and economic questions.

Mr. Arthur Henderson, Minister without portfolio.—Labour M.P. for the Burnard Cattle division since 1903. Started life as a moulder's apprentice and has been prominently identified with the Labour Party, of which he is Secretary. Was appointed President of the Board of Education last year.

Mr. Gordon Hewart, K.C., Solicitor General.—Liberal M.P. for Leicester since 1913. After a few years of literary work in London, he was called to the Bar in 1902, and joined the Northern Circuit.

Mr. John Hodge, Minister of Labour.—M.P. for Gorton since 1906. Secretary of the British Steel Smelters' Mill, Iron, and Tinplate Workers Association, of which he was the founder. Was acting Chairman of the Labour Party in the House of Commons last year.

Mr. Bonar Law, Chancellor of the Exchequer.—M.P. for Bootle since 1911, prior to which he sat for Blackfriars and Dalwich. Was a member of two Glasgow firms of iron merchants, and entered Parliament in 1900. From 1902 to 1905 was Parliamentary Secretary for the Board of Trade, and from 1911 to 1915 was leader of the Opposition, being made Secretary of State for the Colonies in the latter year.

Mr. A. H. Illingworth, Postmaster General.—Is Liberal M.P. for the Heywood Division of Lancashire, for which he was returned unopposed at a bye-election in November last year.

Mr. Walter Long, Colonial Secretary.—Unionist M.P. for the Strand. He was President of the Local Government Board from 1903 to 1905, and Chief Secretary for Ireland during 1905-6. Since last year has been President of the Local Government Board.

Sir J. P. Maclay, Food Controller.—A prominent shipowner and a J.P. for Glasgow. Has been a magistrate of Glasgow, and Clyde Trustee. Is a prominent Liberal.

Lord Milner, Minister without portfolio.—Has had a lengthy career in various Colonial offices, and from 1901 to 1905 was Governor of the Transvaal and the Orange River Colony. From 1897 to 1905 was High Commissioner for South Africa. Met President Kruger at the abortive

CARELESS BLASTING.

Falling Boulders Roll into Harbour.

A stone quarryman, of Quarry Bay, was charged before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, with failing to have a cover over the stone he was blasting.

Evidence was given by Staff Inspector R. Witchell, of the Police Reserve, who said that he was walking with others along the road just past Test Tea Mai Police Station when he heard a loud report, followed by a number of Chinese shouting very loudly. He looked round, and up on the hillside he saw two large boulders of stone coming down. The stones fell right down the hill on to the tram line, and finally bounced into the sea. Two minutes afterwards, the road was crowded with men who were leaving off work at the Tai Koo Sugar Refining Company's works. Where the stone was blasted it was only about 150 or 200 yards from the road.

Defendant had no excuse to make.

His Worship said it was a very serious matter to blast rocks so that they fall across a public road. He would impose a fine of \$100.

Bloemfontein Conference, and was chief representative of Great Britain both before and during the South African War. Was raised to the Peerage in 1901.

Sir Alfred Mond, Commissioner of Works.—Liberal M.P. for Swansea since 1910, and managing director of Brunner, Mond and Company. Is one of the proprietors of the Westminster Gazette, and has been a strong Free Trader.

Mr. T. B. Morrison, K.C., Solicitor General for Scotland.—Has held this office since 1913, and has had a successful career at the Scottish and English Bars.

Mr. Robert Munro, K.C., Secretary for Scotland.—Liberal M.P. for Wick Burghs since 1910. The son of a Free Church Minister. Has been Counsel to Inland Revenue and Advocate.—Deputy in Succession since 1913.

Mr. Ignatius O'Brien, K.C., Lord Chancellor of Ireland.—Has held this office since 1913, prior to which he was Solicitor General and Attorney General. Is a Liberal.

Mr. R. E. Prothero, President of the Board of Agriculture.—Unionist M.P. for the University of Oxford since 1914. Is a barrister and has been Agent-in-Chief to the Duke of Bedford. Formerly edited the Quarterly Review.

Sir F. E. Smith, Attorney General.—Unionist M.P. for the Walton Division of Liverpool since 1908. Has had a large practice as a barrister, and is the author of several works on international law. Undertook the thankless task of administering the Press Censorship in the present war and later went to the front as a major. Was made Solicitor General last year.

Sir Albert Henry Stanley, President of the Board of Trade.—Is Managing Director of the Metropolitan Districts, Central London, City and South London, and London Electric Railways, and of the London General Omnibus Company. Was General Manager of American electric railways for 12 years, chiefly the Detroit United Railways and the Public Service Railways of New Jersey.

Lord Rhonda, President of the Local Government Board.—Was formerly Mr. D. A. Thomas, senior in the firm of Thomas and Davey, coal sale agents, being made a Baron in the last New Year's Honours. Has sat as Liberal for Merthyr and Cardiff, and is Managing Director of the Cambrian Combine and other colliery companies in South Wales.

Lord Wimborne, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.—Was formerly M.P. for Plymouth and for Cardiff district. From 1910 to 1912, was Paymaster General. Was made Lord Lieutenant of Ireland last year, and on the outbreak of the rebellion he resigned office but was reinstated. He owns 83,600 acres of land.

SHARE MARKET QUOTATIONS.

Up to the Minute.

Douglases.	a. \$ 120.00.
Indos (Def.)	b. \$ 140.00.
Steamboats.	a. \$ 21.50.
China Sugars.	b. \$ 128.00.
Langkats.	b. T 21.00.
K'loon Docks	ss. \$ 131.50.
S'hai Docks.	ss. T 90.00.
Ewos.	b. T 157.50.
Kung Yike.	b. T 15.00.
S'hai Cottons.	b. T 118.00.

ITALY OVERSEAS.

Future Empire of King Victor.

Discussing the future of Asia Minor with evident reference to the British landing at Alexandria, the Italian newspaper *Idea Nazionale* publishes the following:—

The Salonica landing constitutes a new title to the Imperial claims of Italy, and the discussion is now limited solely to the practical convenience of annexing a zone in Asia Minor which extends further to the North, or a zone further to the East.

There is no doubt that Italy will receive the district between Smyrna and Mersina, stretching inland to the Baghdad line. The present problem is whether, as some argue, this zone should include on the East the Gulf of Alexandretta, i.e. the semi-circle from the Bay of Ayas to the promontory of Ras el Kaniz, bounded inland by the Adana Aleppo Railway; or whether, as others suggest, it should extend north of Smyrna and include the shores of the Aegean and the Asiatic banks of the Dardanelles and the Sea of Marmora as far as the Bosphorus.

The defect of this last suggestion is that it does not define properly the internal frontiers of the district of Smyrna. The first solution is primarily of economic importance; the importance of the second, on the other hand, is primarily political.

(1) The annexation of Alexandretta would mean a direct penetration of the East. Alexandretta can be connected by a mere 500 kilometres of rail almost directly with the Baghdad line, and thus tap the vast resources of Mesopotamia. The entire trade of the Near East would inevitably flow to this port. Mesopotamia's natural port is clearly Alexandretta and Italy would become the maritime prolongation of the Baghdad line. But supposing Alexandretta were given to England, who is already mistress of Mesopotamia, she would then possess the two outlets and the entire railway development of all the territory between the Mediterranean and the Persian Gulf. With her economic resources, with her fleet, with the possession of Cyprus and of Egypt, she would rapidly gain the most absolute monopoly of all the ways to the East, leaving only to France the Hejaz trade.

Under these circumstances, the Baghdad line of which Italy would possess the stretch between Adana and Afinkara-bazaar, would lose its transcontinental value and become a mere artery for the traffic of Asia Minor and for rapid communications with Central Europe, and a mere competitor of the Northern Anatolian Railway.

(2) The importance of the second solution is political. It would give Italy the joint dominion of the Narrows, removing them from the monopoly of a stronger State. In this solution the convenience of an equilibrium between the victorious Allies would have more weight than Italy's interests and rights.

It is evident that these merely political advantages would not compensate for the loss of Alexandretta, with which Italy would for the first time gain a joint rule over the great roads of the world. If, therefore, the political needs of the situation compelled her to accept this second solution, she ought to be given (1) the territory as far as below Soutari with the Baghdad railroads at Ismael and Haidar Pasha; (2) the main Anatolian railway as far as Eskishehr and Angora as far as below Rivas in order to be able to absorb the trade of Cappadocia.

EWO COTTONS.

Interim Dividend of Nine Tails.

Messrs. Benjamin and Potts advise us that the Ewo Cotton Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd., have declared a dividend of Tls. 9.00 for year ending October 31, 1916, and have written off Tls. 72,000 for depreciation.

HONGKONG TRAMWAY COMPANY LIMITED.

The following is the approximate statement of traffic receipts for the week ending December 9 1916:—

Receipts Aggregate for week.	Receipts for 49 weeks
This Year: ...	\$12,227 \$698,662
Last Year: ...	10,745 \$59,116
Increase: ...	1,482 159,546

WAR COMFORTS.

Hongkong Gifts Appreciated.

Mrs. Capell has received the following letter from the Hon. Secretary of the Children's Aid Committee, the object of which is to provide hospitality for the children of soldiers, sailors and others in difficulty or distress due to the war:—

50, Molton Street London.

Nov. 8th, 1916.

Dear Mrs. Capell,—A very nice parcel arrived from you a short time ago, and I must write and tell you how pleased we were to see a bundle from Hongkong again. The clothes were all very useful, and we are exceedingly grateful to you, and your workers for your valuable help. If you could only see the way the two ladies, who are in charge of the clothes, gloat over the parcels, you would realise how very much all your efforts are appreciated here.

Yours truly,
M. DOUGLAS,
HON. SECRETARY.

PORTUGUESE INDIA.

A Good Example.

Our Portuguese Allies have set us an example in giving representation to Portuguese India in the Senate at Lisbon, remarks the *Review of Review*. Dr. Jose Paulo, who has been elected, was born in Goa in 1872, and studied medicine in the United States of America where he won celebrity as a mouth, nose and ear specialist. He defeated his opponents by a very large majority. The franchise given to Portuguese Indians is of a limited character, only 12,851 men out of a population of 605,000 persons being allowed to vote for Senator. If representation on a numerical basis had been conceded, Lisbon would have had half a dozen Senators from Goa.

While writing on this subject we may draw attention to a suggestion put forward by Sir Harry Johnston, in a recent issue of the *New Statesman*, that British India be given representation in the Imperial Federal Parliament. He advocates that educated Indians, who, he estimates, number five or six millions, should also have the privilege of electing such representatives. He admits that India will not have "as many votes in universal Imperial affairs as the size and extent of her territory and the numbers of her population" warrant. He, however, considers that representation on a more extended basis would swamp the white vote. Sir Harry would give India "extended local control of her own policy and finance under the Viceroy appointed by the King-Emperor."

Field Glass Fund.—One pair of binoculars contributed by Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Gould, 6 Des Vaux Road, Hongkong, is now to be added to the list of glasses received and forwarded to the Lady Roberts' Field Glass Fund. The total now stands:—One stand telescope, thirteen hand telescopes, forty-eight binoculars; and a donation of \$14.

SANITARY BOARD.

Interesting Matters Dealt With.

A meeting of the Sanitary Board was held this afternoon in the Board Room, over which the President, Mr. D. W. Tristram, presided. There were also present:—The Hon. Mr. W. Chatham, the Hon. Mr. E. R. Hallifax, Mr. F. B. L. Bowley, Mr. P. W. Goldring, Dr. J. H. Woodman (Medical Officer), and Mr. Chan Kai-ming, with Mr. W. Bowen-Bowlands (Secretary). A New Sanitary Inspector.

The Board considered a minute by the President relative to the appointment of Mr. J. H. Simmons to be a second class Sanitary Inspector.

On this matter several members had raised points, Mr. Onorio asking "Why are these positions not competed for in examinations?"

Mr. Bowley thought that the recommendation should be accompanied by information as to the qualifications of the candidate.

Mr. Goldring could not see the necessity for an examination, as he imagined that the Head of the Sanitary Department had satisfied himself as to the qualifications. Mr. Chan Kai-ming asked how many applicants there were for the vacancy and what were the qualifications of the various candidates?

The President said that Mr. Simmons was the only applicant conforming to the conditions laid down for permanent staff men. He had no special qualifications except a knowledge of Chinese. With reference to an examination, all their Inspectors had been trained in the service, with the exception of their two senior Inspectors.

Mr. Bowley thought that when such a recommendation came before the Board they should be informed as to the man's antecedents.

Mr. Goldring asked how many members of the Board could pass an examination in sanitary matters. He could pass no such test.

The Hon. Mr. Chatham pointed out that the Board was very lucky in getting a man at all during the present time. It was not a question of choosing, but of being thankful for those whom they could get.

The appointment was agreed to.

An Offensive Trade.—The Board again considered an application for an offensive trade licence at a certain house in New Kowloon, being 26, Sham Shui Po. This application, when first before the Board, was refused, but, as the applicant had put up the house in anticipation of the licence being granted, he appealed against this decision to the Colonial Secretary, who, after considering the appeal sent it back to the Board for further consideration.

After a short discussion, the application was again refused.

Lime-Kiln Nuisance.—Mr. Bowley had given notice of the following question:—"What steps, if any, are being taken by the Government to abate the nuisance caused by the lime-kilns opposite the Public Dispensary at Samsoi?"

The President replied as follows:—"Every effort is being made to clear off the lime kiln, and an exchange of land has been arranged, and, if this is agreed to, the building will be removed early next year."

Market Illuminations.—The question of illuminating the Yamat vegetable and fruit market was considered, this being brought up by a letter from the P.W.D. saying they had received applications from the Gas Company to lay on gas for the use of the stall holders. The Head of the Sanitary Board did not think that gas was a suitable illuminant, and that electricity was the only safe and clean luminant for markets. The matter was now before the Board for an expression of opinion.

The Board agreed that where electricity was available and where there was little difference in its cost it should be the only illuminant permitted in markets.

The Death Rate.—The mortality returns for the week ending November 26, show that the death rate in the whole

THE CINEMATOGRAPHS.

Victoria.

The week-end programme at the Victoria Theatre has been a most excellent one, and the new bill of fare announced for to-night seems likely to run it close in point of all-round interest. Messrs. Pathe's new play: "The She Wolf" will be shown for the first time and there will also be a variety of comedies, together with a Pathe Gazette and some new war pictures. Miss May Brilliant bids fair to achieve great popularity at the Victoria by her song. She has an exhaustive repertoire and is equally at home with comic or sentimental ballads. In addition to being the possessor of an unusually good voice, she dances extremely well. After studying in Belgium and France she played for three years at the London Coliseum, since when she has successfully toured South Africa, New Zealand and Australia. She has recently shown for eight weeks in Manila and is booked to return there for the Carnival; after which she proceeds to America. Everyone should go to hear her.

Bijou.

The Bijou has been drawing fair houses during the week-end, and to-night will be the last opportunity of seeing the current programme. This consists of a two-part Chaplin film, the 20th and 21st episodes of "The Broken Coin" and "The Lion Hunters"—a dramatic two-reel picture.

Hongkong.

At the Hongkong, the 8th and 9th episodes of "The Diamond from the Sky" and the 12th of "The Treasures of Hearts" are being shown, together with a good Max Linder film: "The Conjuror's Triumph." There will be a complete change of programme to-morrow night.

PASSENGERS EXPECTED.

Per s.s. SUWA MARU, from London

Oct. 18.	Alston Mrs H C G	Little Mr & Mrs A C
	Alston Miss	McWhirter Rev &
	Aquino Mr & Mrs	Meadows L
	Baumann Mr and	Murray Mrs L M
	Box Mrs E	Murray Master
	Box Mrs E	Macintosh Miss E E
	Cardus Miss E F	Macintosh Miss A G
	Quilan Rev A P	Pratton Rev & Mrs
	Campbell Miss M	E A
	Culverwell Miss E	Bass Miss G M
	Duncan Miss H	Duncan Miss H
	Durand Miss C	Rowland Rev & Mrs
	Evan Jones Dr & C	Richie Mr & Mrs A
	Mrs	Richie Miss G
	Farriss S L	Shackleton Sister A
	Greig Mrs F O	Terrill
	Gordon Miss C	Thring Miss W M
	Gilchrist Miss J M	Warren Mr & Mrs
	Heal Miss D	W H
	Hamilton Rev E A	Whelan Miss X
	Jackson Mrs J W	Whelan Miss X
	Kingston Miss H M	Whelan Miss X
	Loes Mrs	

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per s.s. TANGO MARU, from Nagasaki, on Dec. 12.

Charleston Mrs C	MacKenzie Miss E
Cory Miss N	Martin Miss
Ho Yok-tong Mr	Milne Mrs U
and Mrs	Peniger Mrs M H
Isam D T	Palmer Mrs M
Lee Su-tek	Remondie Miss E D
Lee Wing-tong	Sabel Mrs Y
Mima Mr & Mrs A	Splittes Mr & Mrs J

of the Colony was 25.4 per thousand and per annum, as compared with 21.9 for the same week last year.

More Infected Rats.—The rat return revealed that, during the week ending November 25, there were 2,516 rats caught in Kowloon and Victoria, of which number five were found to be infected, all these coming from Victoria. In the following week there were 2,361 caught, and four of these, all from Victoria, were found to be infected.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENT.

TO B3 LET.

TO BE LET.—Rare opportunity for a bachelor of quiet nature of a newly married couple to share a FOUR ROOMED HOUSE in a pleasant locality at a cheap rental. Apply "316" c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

Ayer-Tawah-Dividend.
Shanghai, December 6.—At a meeting of the Directors of the Ayer-Tawah Rubber Plantation Co., Ltd., held yesterday, it was decided, subject to audit, to recommend at the forthcoming annual meeting the payment of a final dividend of 20 per cent. making a total of 50 per cent. for the year ended September 30, 1916.

Hankow Piece Goods Trade.
The weekly circular of the Hankow British Chamber of Commerce for November 29 comments as follows on the import piece goods market: This market for the week under review has been very quiet and no business has been transacted. There have been very few inquiries for yarn while clearances have fallen off owing to the tightness of money. Following the Shanghai auction, greys and whites have fallen slightly in value, but prices of dyed goods have been maintained, owing to decreasing stocks. Japanese yarn quoted at 11.11 average for the usual assortment.

The Banque Industrielle de Chine.
Mr. Chang Pa-pao of the Lower House, has lately raised the question of the circulation of notes by the Banque Industrielle de Chine. In reply the Premier said that the bank was promoted by some French merchants with its head office in Paris and a branch in Hankow; the capital was Frs. 45,000,000 to which the Peking Government promised one-third; but owing to financial stringency, only one-fourth of the Chinese share has been paid by the Government. The remaining share was borrowed from the French merchants at six per cent. per annum. The bank was specially permitted to issue notes for circulation in China on condition that this right be withdrawn when once the Chinese Government has formally promulgated its currency laws. There is one Chinese Superintendent in the bank and the Government has the right to inspect its books at any time it pleases. The reason for the interpellation is the alleged allegation (traceable probably to Germany) that the bank has issued too many notes for its reserves. To put a stop to rumours, it is said that the Government will probably appoint special officials to investigate the condition of the bank for the protection of its credit among Chinese.—N. C. Daily News.

Commercial and Produce Markets.
London, Nov. 8.—The Bank rate remains unchanged at 5 per cent. The Open market rate for short loans is still 5 per cent., and discount for four months' Bank bills 5-9-10 to 5-10 per cent. The tendency of the silver market has been upward, and bars are now quoted 33.7-16d. per oz. In the Rubber Share market a much better feeling has prevailed, and many quotations show a substantial recovery. The Right Hon. Lord Carrick, formerly known as Sir Arthur Nicolson, has been elected a director of the London City and Midland Bank. The China Tea market has been fairly active, and prices generally are firm to somewhat dearer. Coffee has met with fair demand, and prices are steady. In Sugar a good demand continues to prevail at full rates. Peppers continue firm, but quiet. Rice firm, with a fair business passing at full prices. Manila Hemp has ruled quiet, but prices are steady. Plantation Rubber has been firmer, Standard No. 1 Crepe being now 2s. 7d. per lb. and Smoked Sheet 2s. 7d. per lb. Fine Hard Para is 3s. 5d. per lb. Straits Tea is 2183 7s. 6d. to 2183 12s. 6d. for cash, and 2184 15s. to 2185 for three months' delivery.

A Smart Theft.
A man in the uniform of a postal employee recently entered the Central Post Office at Madrid and asked that a bag consigned to Bayona should be handed over to him. The bag, with registered letters containing £1,200, was given to the man, who then walked out of the office and disappeared.

FROM THE PULPIT.

The Individual in the Crowd.
Notes of a sermon preached by Rev. J. Kirk Macpherson at Union Church on Sunday morning.

Text Luke 18/37. "And hearing a multitude go by, he enquired what this meant. And they told him that Jesus of Nazareth passeth by."

Out of Jericho city pours a miscellaneous crowd, composed, like all such, of all kinds and conditions. It has its enthusiasts, for example, well to the front among the numbers which press after the great teacher and healer. Powerful motives are at work on these, high Messianic expectations fill the hearts of the forward spirits, a divine Kingdom, social regeneration, political liberation, prevailing righteousness.

But such are few, and the greater number are the more or less interested or indifferent, who follow with the crowd to-day, and a year later may go with that other concourse which cries for Barabbas.

Another type is the cynical onlooker. He affects to be in the crowd but not of it, says he only turned to see what these people were all excited themselves about.

And so the multitude presses along the highway, with all its various types of character and shades of feeling. And all because Jesus of Nazareth is passing by.

That is what they tell blind Bartimeus, who sat by the wayside begging, whilst men with all their faculties went to and fro upon their business. No place for a blind man in a surging crowd; he can but sit by the path and be thankful if he be not overtrodden.

Yet even a blind beggar may be allowed a human curiosity, and Bartimeus, being unable to see, is the more alive to what he hears. Jesus of Nazareth passing by.

Has not this same Jesus shown himself the helper of such as he? Men have talked of His power and kindness in the streets of Jericho, and Bartimeus at his stance outside the gate, he too has heard. Now for one bold effort for healing and mercy. No more blindness, no more beggary, no more filth and rags and rebuffs, no more dependence on charity doles and grudging benevolence: Jesus of Nazareth passing by?

The great indifference we have also, and the patronising interest, and the easily led, following the impulse to the hour, led by the majority of the moment, insensitive to the deep current of the eternal; and drifting with the surface spirit of the time. The cynic we have also, scoffing at one half of religion for its zeal and the other for its indifference, to be satisfied himself on no terms because he is on such good terms with himself, but more remote from the Kingdom of Heaven than either publican or Pharisee.

And Bartimeus; he too has his representatives still, souls stricken by the wayside. His did indeed seem a desperate case. It is hard to get at the central figure of a popular demonstration under any circumstances, and for a blind man, about impossible. But a man earnest with his one chance before him makes little of impossibilities. It is doubtful if any of us really put forth our utmost in any department of life till some day when we are about in desperation and it is now or never for one final effort for the desired good.

"There is gospel touchstone like despair; the saying is pretty near the truth. I doubt whether a man's opinions about the gospel are of much value one way or the other if he himself has never been face to face with Jesus Christ in the hour of his own utter and desperate necessity."

Bartimeus here sets himself to illustrate the Lord's own saying that the Kingdom of heaven suffereth violence. His light is gone but his lungs are left him, and by the violence of his outcry he storms his way right to the centre of that crowd of people and gains the ear which is always open to the needy when he crieth, "Jesus, thou Son of David, have mercy on me!" Straight to the point; men don't beat about the bush when their one chance is passing by and may never come back again. Mercy this poor man needed, and mercy he would have, if his beggar's lungs could get it for him—a man in earnest will go further with half his faculties than the rest of us with all intact.

"They that went before rebuked him, that he should hold his peace," but his was the most welcome voice which had fallen on the Saviour's ear that day. That beggar's appeal was real, praise, no empty calling of "Lord, Lord," but a doing of the thing the Lord said, trusting Him and looking to Him for help. There are plenty still to rebuke the individual seeker.

There are wide interests to attend to, it is urged—a nation to save, society at large to uplift, universal progress to be sought for. Let Bartimeus merge his petty need, and bye and bye, when things have got in tune with the infinite, blindness and beggary themselves will disappear. If, he be denied bread, the beggar may have stones in plenty, and pass them on to the next brother in adversity.

None of you who are familiar with the general teaching of this pulpit, will charge it, I hope and think, with narrow individualism in any shape or form. But it seems to me timely to emphasise that Jesus Christ, in the midst of what crowd soever, is the Saviour of the individual.

That truth lies at the centre of evangelical faith, and experience shows that it is the Church of the individually righted that God can use for the righting of the wide world. We thank God for all real widening of Christian vision and practical activity, in the direction of social reform, national righteousness, far-seeing hopes, expansive plans, inclusive methods. When the man in the street, or his representative in the editor's chair, complains that "the church"—whatever he means by that—does not give the lead it should in these directions, we will listen and try to learn. We will refrain, except once in a way, when our critics grow quite too unreasonable, from the tempting resort that many a time some of us Christian teachers have given a great deal more leading than our critics have cared to follow. But apart from all that it is a special business of ours to "watch for souls as those who shall give account," and we are unfit for it if we forget that our fellow men are fellow sinners, and any one of them, in need of personal righting

SCIENCE TEACHING.

An Interesting Statement.

The following statement has been formulated by the Association of Public School Science Masters, in response to an invitation to make a statement with regard to science studies. They express the view that natural science should not displace the humanistic studies, but should be complementary to them.

In this capacity natural science meets two needs in particular:—
(1) Search for Truth.—Imaginative power indicates new fields in which further knowledge of truth may be revealed; its subsequent establishment depends on accurate observation, with constant recourse to nature for confirmation. The one aim of natural science is, in fact, the search for truth based on evidence rather than on authority. Hence the study of the subject implies accurate observation and fosters a love of truth. The special value of natural science in the training of mind and character lies in the fact that the history of the subject is a plain record of the search for truth for its own sake.

(2) Utility.—There are certain facts and ideas in the world of natural science with which it is essential that every educated man should be familiar. A knowledge of these facts assists men (a) to understand how the forces of nature may be employed for the benefit of mankind; (b) to appreciate the sequence of cause and effect governing their own lives; and (c) to see things as they really are and not to distort them into what they may wish them to be. It is the business of natural science in education to bring this knowledge within the range of all.

"John D."—Billingsale.
According to reports Mr. John D. Rockefeller, who owns a quarter interest in the Standard Oil Company, is now a "billionaire." He is therefore, the first American, and also, of course, the only man in the world, whose wealth is estimated, not in millions, but in billions!

of their relations with God, and if we fail to bring home the offers of His grace, not to society at large only, but to this man and that woman who constitute the society, and who are nowise overlooked by the God who individualises sparrows.

We have had a week here of "National Mission," and we all shall hope and pray that large results for good will remain from it, that there will be better citizenship, better Churchmanship at large, with all that these imply. We hope that light will come where it was needed from such discussion as has been possible on vast subjects like God's relations to the war, Christianity at large, why men should pray, and so forth. We hope that uncertain consciences may find, not soothing but bracing up on such details as the limits within which people should pursue their pet amusements and the way they should spend their Sundays.

But when all is over what about the really needy soul? What about the man who is darkened and beggared, and who is in the happy position of knowing that he is so, and not imagining that he is "rich and increased in goods, and has need of nothing?" For such a man there is a bigger question than even that of God and the war. The question for him is one of God and himself. And whilst we are talking about secondary things that soul's cry is going out to the ear which hears beneath all the commotion of the crowd. Let that man in need persist. The crowd rebuked the beggar, but it had to stop for him, as he "cried out the more a great deal: 'Thou son of David, have mercy on me.'"

The Lord will lead no triumphal program which leaves forgotten individuals by the wayside. So presently another message reaches Bartimeus, "Be of good comfort, the He calleth thee." You who are seeking God, do you know God is seeking you? What think ye of Christ? To the crowd He was a hero; to Bartimeus a Saviour. The Lord doesn't want you to make a hero of Him, still less a subject of speculation. Make Him your Saviour; the rest will follow.

HONGKONG SHARE REPORT.

S.—SELLERS; SA.—SALES;
B.—BUYERS; N.—NOMINAL.

OFFICIAL PRICES.

BANKS.

MARINE INSURANCES.

FIRE INSURANCES.

SHIPPING.

REFINERIES.

MINING.

DOCKS, WHARVES, GODOWNS, & C.

LANDS, HOTELS AND BUILDINGS.

COTTON MILLS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CORRECTED TO MONDAY DECEMBER 12, 1916.

BENJAMIN & POTTS.

EXCHANGE.

SELLING.

BUYING.

SUBSIDIARY COINS.

DISCOUNT PER 100.

BANKS.

BANK OF CANTON LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE HONGKONG.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking Business Transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS Received.

INTEREST ON FIXED DEPOSITS:

For 3 Months 3% per annum

For 6 Months 4% per annum

For 12 Months 4% per annum

LOOK POON SHAN, Chief Manager.

NOTICE.

PEAK TRAMWAY CO LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.

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BANKS.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid-up Capital \$15,000,000

RESERVE FUNDS:

Sterling £1,500,000 at 2/6

\$15,000,000

Silver \$18,000,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors \$15,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS.

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

THE MERCHANTS BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE: 25, Wall St., New York.

LONDON OFFICE: 5, Abchurch Lane, E.C. 4.

CAPITAL PAID UP \$1,250,000

RESERVE FUNDS \$3,931,000

U.S. GOLD \$7,181,000

BRANCHES:

BOMBEY CALCUTTA CANTON CEBU HANKOW HONGKONG KANSAI KOBAYASHI MANILA NAGASAKI NIPPON YOKOHAMA

YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

Established 1880.

Authorized Capital Yen 4,000,000

Paid-up Capital " 3,000,000

Reserve Fund " 2,000,000

Head Office—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies:

Amoy, Canton, Hankow, Hongkong, Kobe, London, Lyons, Manila, Peking, Shanghai, Singapore, Yokohama.

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